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## NEW RUMANIA DECLARED TO BE IN THE MAKING

Question Is Whether Country Will Turn to Democracy or Dictatorship

### ATTEMPT TO STOP MANIU'S POLICIES

Premier Places Many Former Hungarian State Employees on Pension List

By F. E. STEVENS

**BUCHAREST**—Observers of Rumanian affairs are wondering today in what direction the country will turn—toward the West or back to the East, toward democracy or toward dictatorship. The lull which has followed the stormy sessions of Parliament, which closed in mid-summer with only the majority taking part, gives one the feeling that the country is in the air. Fair means could not displace a Government elected by the people with an overwhelming vote, and so foul play may have its turn.

A Rumanian statesman said recently, "Let them agitate as much as they like, for then I know where they are and what they are doing, but when the noise ceases I am at a loss."

Few people outside the National Peasant party believed that the present Government would last long; that upon almost any move by the Regency, supported by the Dowager Queen—still the unseen power—would delegate someone acceptable to the old régime to take matters in hand.

**Fascist Plot Discovered**  
But when Maniu's popularity, re-enforced by his good judgment, made this undertaking too risky, a so-called Fascist plot was organized to take over the Government while all were asleep, but the secret came out in time to arrest the known leaders a few hours before the blow was to fall. At the present time one group in particular is crying for a dictator who can put an end to all these broodings of strife and disorder, while old-line politicians are busy trying to create disorder to stop the onward march of the Maniu doctrine and policy.

Mr. Maniu is making the neutral observer feel that he is a great impartial judge in the midst of peoples of different race, creed and culture, and one who has only one purpose in remaining in power, and that is to see justice done to all and to see the country gain its rightful place of prestige in the society of nations, a prestige which had fallen far below par.

There is no better man in all Rumania for the job. He is a Rumanian.

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## Money-Managing Shown at Women's Thrift Exposition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**NEW YORK**—The first of a series of thrift expositions to be held in large cities in the United States just opened at the McAlpin Hotel under the auspices of the National Committee for Women's Financial Education. The exposition was planned by a committee of which Miss Edna V. O'Brien, a pioneer woman financier, is chairman. It will continue until Oct. 26.

"There are people to whom the word 'thrift' is unpleasant, signifying economy pushed to the border of miserliness," Miss O'Brien said. "The real meaning, however, as we are showing at the exposition, is something far better, bigger and nobler than that. It is a word derived from the verb 'to thrive,' and signifies prosperity through good management."

Trust, insurance and surety companies, savings and commercial banks and building and loan associations have united in portraying by graphic exhibits the best methods of money management. In addition, there are motion pictures, lectures and radio talks on financing, with particular attention to women's financial problems.

Thrift organizations and department stores with budget departments have exhibits showing the benefits of a systematic budget for persons with limited income. How young women earning as little as \$15 a week can dress tastefully through proper budgeting is illustrated by one of the exhibits.

### PRINCE UMBERTO PAYS VISIT TO BRUSSELS

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**BRUSSELS**—Prince Umberto of Piedmont, heir to the throne of Italy, traveling incognito, arrived here Oct. 22, accompanied by his royal suite, King Albert, with Princes Leopold and Albert and the entire staff of the Italian Embassy met Prince Umberto at the station.

After presentations the King and Prince Umberto dined at the Chateau de Laeken, where the Queen and Princess Marie Jose awaited them. The Prince passed the whole day at Laeken with his betrothed.

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## Pays Official Visit to Spanish People



GENERAL CARMONA  
President of Portuguese Republic

## CARMONA PAYS STATE VISIT TO SPANISH KING

Sign That Portugal Will  
Emerge From Isolation,  
President Declares

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**LISBON**—President Carmona's visit to Spain has awakened deep interest as to the aims and probable results of this first official journey of the Portuguese President to a foreign court.

In a special interview with the Monitor representative the soldier-president explained the reasons for his visit to Spain, denying any motives of high politics, although admitting that economic and commercial improvements might eventually ensue.

"I had long wished to visit the Barcelona and Seville exhibitions," said the President, "to see for myself these manifestations of vitality and progress, and to pay homage to those who have done so much for the nation's art and craftsmanship."

"I could not, however, visit Seville and Barcelona without first going to Madrid to salute King Alfonso. The Spanish dictator warmly expressed his wish for me to visit Madrid, and shortly after the King of Spain honored me with a pressing invitation to be his guest for a few days in the Royal Palace."

### King to Return Visit

Referring to a return visit to Portugal by the Spanish sovereign, which is to take place in December, President Carmona said: "He will be welcomed here, without magnificent ceremonies, but with deep respect and friendship and the general admiration of the Portuguese nation for Spain's brilliant King. We shall not discuss political matters at our meetings, because it devolves upon our responsible statesmen to prepare agreements of a political and economic nature. Later it is possible that our governments will initiate negotiations with such ends in view. Our relations with Spain politically are excellent. If there are any small points of friction regarding commercial and economic questions, it will be the duty of the two governments to narrow them down to a bare minimum."

President Carmona was quite frank about the duration of the dictatorship, intimating that the exceptional régime will be maintained for some time. "When we established a dictatorship four years ago," he said, "the country was in a state of complete anarchy, discipline in the army had become a byword, state finances

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## France Again Without Cabinet; Briand Likely Foreign Minister

Upsetting of Government French Political Crisis Is  
by the Right Regarded Expected to Last  
as Paradox Several Days

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Downfalls of governments are always dramatic even when they are not unexpected. Everybody acquainted with the political situation in France realized that the Briand Cabinet was purely a provisional ministry intended to carry on during the vacation and that the moment Parliament met it would be overthrown. It was indeed the Poincaré government minus Poincaré. No effort was made to replace the man who commanded the respect of the entire Chamber and although the Briand ministry contained a number of able men including its chief, it was obviously doomed to disappear as soon as it faced the Chamber.

The paradox of the position is that Briand was upset not by the Right, which is opposed to his policy at the Hague, but by the Left, which professes to be more progressive than M. Briand himself. It is true that defections on the Right were needed to produce an adverse majority, but, broadly speaking, the Right voted for M. Briand and the Left, that is to say, the Radicals and Socialists, voted against him.

In the center of the Chamber is an unstable and unruly element which can decide the question of ministries by moving in either direction. These center parties were well represented in the Government, notably by Paul Painlevé and Louis Loucheur. Nevertheless, they joined the forces with the Radicals.

Before Raymond Poincaré took office in 1926 it will be remembered there was a series of parliamentary upheavals. No solid majority could be found. Government after government fell. The position today resembles that of 1926. Unless a man of authority or events of exceeding gravity persuade the deputies that they cannot afford to overthrow government after government, the outlook is somewhat troubling.

The prospect appears to be that M. Briand himself will be called upon to re-form his Cabinet, and doubtless he will placate the Radicals by offering important posts to them. By their own choice they were left outside the Government a year ago, and they have grown restive in their exclusion. The alternative is a Tardieu Government. This would definitely represent the Right and could, at least for a time, find a majority in the Chamber. It is even possible that a politician of the Left, since the opposition comes from the Left, will be offered the Premiership—a man like Herriot, for example.

In any event it is difficult to believe that the decisions of The Hague are really placed in jeopardy. The vote in the Chamber was purely a political vote and had little reference to recent diplomatic events. Those diplomatic events were used as a pretext but now that the opposition has effected its object it is unthinkable that it will refuse to ratify the international accords which affect the whole organization of Europe. It will be noted that no direct vote was taken on the Hague agreements but merely on the date on which they should be discussed.

The immediate crisis will doubtless be solved within a week and internationally no insuperable difficulty should arise. The only unpleasant point in the picture is the renewal of parliamentary tactics which led France a few years ago into complete confusion.

### PRINCE OF WALES 'BOOSTS' BRITISH BEEF

LONDON (AP)—The Prince of Wales is a farmer himself and he believes in advertising home products.

During a visit to the Smithfield meat market in London today, the Prince personally marked some sides of British beef and advised London housewives to ask for national meats "and see that they get them."

Received by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Waterlow, the Minister of Agriculture, Noel Buxton and market authorities, the Prince made a tour of the Smithfield district and inspected the system by which beef is marked and graded under the "national mark" stamp.

In the interests of British agriculture and as a farmer myself, I hope London butchers will take full advantage of this scheme," the Prince then said.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## LOBBYIST TELLS OF \$75,000 SPENT ON SUGAR TARIFF

Head of Cuba Company Testifies to Activities to Prevent Increased Rates

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**WASHINGTON**—The tactics of Thaddeus H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, and Arthur R. Robinson (R.), Senator from Indiana, members of the Senate sub-committee investigating lobbyists could not induce J. E. Whitcher, an employee of the Connecticut Manufacturers Association, to tell where he had received the information embodied in a memorandum to the effect that Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, had won a tariff victory in the Finance Committee, prevailing over Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah; David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania; and Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, who opposed him.

Mr. Whitcher stuck to the statement that, although he could remember having written the memorandum and other details, he could not recall where he had received the information about the senators.

H. M. Barry, Senator Bingham's secretary, and clerk of the Committee on Territorial and Insular Affairs, of which the Senator is chairman, appeared before the committee to explain about his having been supplied by Charles L. Eyanon, the tariff expert, who had for a time taken his place as Senator Bingham's secretary.

On July 23 he said that Senator Bingham had told him that he thought it best that Mr. Eyanon should be on the government payroll but he assured Mr. Barry that he would continue to pay him his salary. On Aug. 25, Mr. Eyanon went off the payrolls and Mr. Barry resumed his work. The first payment was made by Senator Bingham in person, the second by Mr. Eyanon, both transactions being in cash.

### Never Questions Acts of a Senator

"Did you not think it strange that this transfer should take place?" asked Senator Walsh.

"I never question the actions of a Senator," Mr. Barry replied.

Mr. Whitcher, however, for the present, with the Bingham affair, the committee turned its attention to the alleged sugar lobby.

Herbert C. Lakin of New York City, president of the Cuba Company, American pioneers in Cuba, as he is known, explained that the company's interests. It owns and operates 1000 miles of public service railroad, 300,000 acres of land which it rents, is engaged in the real estate business and has two sugar mills with a capacity of 1,000,000 bags of sugar a year.

Mr. Lakin said that after 10 months in Washington he had become convinced that any business or industry which did not have representation in Washington was at a disadvantage. He considered a lobby essential to the success of his business. The company buys sugar cane and cultivates 120,000 acres of its own. The company has subsidiaries, he explained. Altogether, the companies control about 250,000 acres, of which, roughly speaking, 33,000 acres are under cultivation. The sugar is sold in the United States in its raw stage.

Mr. Lakin admitted that he and those he represents want a low duty on sugar. To prevent an increase and, if possible, to obtain a reduction, he frankly admitted that they had engaged in extensive propaganda. So far, \$75,000 has been spent, of which \$24,000 has gone for publicity. Others having similar interests, he said, contributed toward this \$75,000 fund.

A bureau was established in Washington with Mrs. Gladys Moon Jones, an experienced writer, in charge. Mr. Lakin detailed the work done in the office in getting out news favorable to a low duty. Mrs. Jones interviewed senators and representatives for this purpose and also obtained statements from the head of the A. F. of L. and other prominent persons opposing a high duty on sugar.

### Felt It to Be His Duty

Mr. Lakin also interviewed members of Congress, a list of whom he gave to the committee. He had been induced to take up this work because he felt it a duty, he said. The Cuban Government asked it and his company had always been on friendly terms with this Government. He repeated.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

## First Japanese Envoy to Canada

Peace in Pacific Is Hobby of Japan's Envoy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**OTTAWA, Ont.**—"People say that the peace of the Pacific is my hobby," said Iyemasa Tokugawa, first envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan to Canada in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Hobby, he went on to explain, means a pastime and he took the question far more seriously than that. He considered that the Pacific was gradually usurping the position of the Atlantic in international affairs. His coming to Canada as diplomatic representative of Japan had a far wider significance than simply to promote amity between his country and the Dominion, involving as it did a closer co-operation between all nations bordering on Pacific waters and the removal of those small frictions that were as unnecessary as they were mischievous.

Questioned on Japan's attitude toward the British Prime Minister's disarmament mission to the United States, Mr. Tokugawa said, "I am glad and my people as a whole are glad that Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Hoover have had such a frank exchange of views on this question."

### More Friendly Relations

"They have certainly opened up the path of more friendly relations, not only between themselves but between them and ourselves, their closest friends, and our gratification is no less deep than is yours."

"We thoroughly believe in disarmament, down to the minimum consistent with national security, not only because financial retrenchment is imperative with us, but also because of the moral and spiritual significance underlying such action."

The Minister was glad to say there was no question of immediate concern between China and Japan that demanded adjustment. Japanese emotion, he said, was not a cause for worry, he added. If English-speaking countries, the United States, Australia, New Zealand and Canada were reluctant to admit Orientals there was no need to try and force themselves upon others. Emigration was not such a problem in Japan as it would appear. Korea and the northern islands are thinly populated and Japan was anxious to settle them with agriculturists, particularly rice growers.

### Trade With China

Unsettled sections in China, however, were of real concern to Japan, explained the Minister. China was the nearest neighbor, and in the matter of trade alone, lack of stability resulted in grave disruption of trade and commerce as between the two countries. Japan's export trade with China amounted to about 20 per cent of her total, and she imported only to that with the United States, which represented nearly 42 per cent.

The increase in Japan's export and import trade with Canada was a matter of satisfaction in his country, continued the Minister. The export of raw silk to the Dominion, valued at 758,000 yen, or approximately \$350,000 in 1926 had risen to over 3,000,000 yen last year.

Mr. Tokugawa's diplomatic career began in 1910 as attaché to the Japanese Embassy in London. For five years he was secretary of Foreign Affairs under Baron Kato, who was later Prime Minister, and for four years he was stationed in Peking. He accompanied his father to the naval conference at Washington in 1921, and at that time paid his first visit to Canada.

His last appointment was as Consul-General at Sydney, Australia.



IYEMASA TOKUGAWA

## PEACE IN PACIFIC IS HOBBY OF JAPAN'S ENVOY

Minister to Canada Has  
Held Many Important  
Official Positions

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## BAR TO SUPPORT HOOVER IN MOVE TO REFINER LAWS

Association Accepts Challenge to Aid Observance and Enforcement

### URGE THE ABOLITION OF JURY EXEMPTIONS

Would Give Judges More Discretionary Powers and Correct Police Abuses

By RICHARD L. STROUT

**MEMPHIS, Tenn.**—The American Bar Association, through its president, at the formal opening of its fifty-second annual meeting, pledged support to the Hoover law enforcement campaign.

Gurney E. Newlin, head of the largest legal association in the world, recalled President Hoover's inaugural address, calling for national enforcement and obedience to law, and accepted the Chief Executive's challenge to the legal profession in behalf of the Bar Association.

As a prompt beginning to the work of improving the system of justice, Mr. Newlin advocated a housecleaning in criminal jury trials, with an enlargement of the judge's powers, and complete abolition of statutory exemption from jury service. At the same time, he attacked the lawless methods in the enforcement of law itself, citing third degree methods, arrest and entry of dwelling without warrants, and failure to grant bail and writs of habeas corpus.

Mr. Newlin's opening address included one other feature which, because of earlier events, received widespread comment. This was his insistence upon new methods for determining the education and character of those making admission to the bar. His remarks followed an earlier meeting of the "section on education and admissions," during which at one time the large ballroom was filled with the conflicting shouts of several scores of the 500 lawyers present, roaring about the pouting of William Draper Lewis, chairman of the section, who smashed his improvised gavel in the process of getting order. The culmination of the section meeting was a decisive and overwhelming vote supporting the association's minimum requirements for legal schools and admission to the bar in effect for the past nine years. The action followed receipt of a telegram from William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, and is expected to go down as a turning point in the association's determination to demand higher, rather than lower, standards for admission to the bar.

### The Answer to Hoover Plea

Mr. Newlin's address gave the long-awaited answer of the legal profession to the plea of President Hoover to the American people for law observance.

"We would be false to our traditions and faithfulness to our trust," said Mr. Newlin, "did we not, as an association, pledge our support in carrying out the program of President Hoover in grappling with the alarming disobedience of law, the abuses in law enforcement, and the growth of organized crime which has spread in every field of evildoing in every part of our country."

"Surely," he continued, "this is a subject of vital importance to this association, and the words of the President, which are a challenge to every lawyer, are particularly appeal to the bar in its organized capacity."

Mr. Newlin declared that the members of the Association are, "to the limit of their resources and ability, ready, willing and anxious to give every aid and assistance in an attempt to solve this problem which has been for so many years the concern and a major effort of this association."

He described the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement as "a class and character that could not be excelled."

Mr. Newlin's proposals for sweeping changes in the jury trial procedure in state courts were in line with those that have been advocated for years, and which are already in effect in the federal courts. They include the restoration to the judge of the power to guide the course of the trial by commenting on the evidence, and the probity of witnesses.

Mr. Newlin warned of "constant and ever increasing doubt," as to when the jury trial should be reserved. It should be saved, he declared, provided the original authority of the judge is restored and if the character and composition of the jury itself are improved by abolishing jury exemptions.

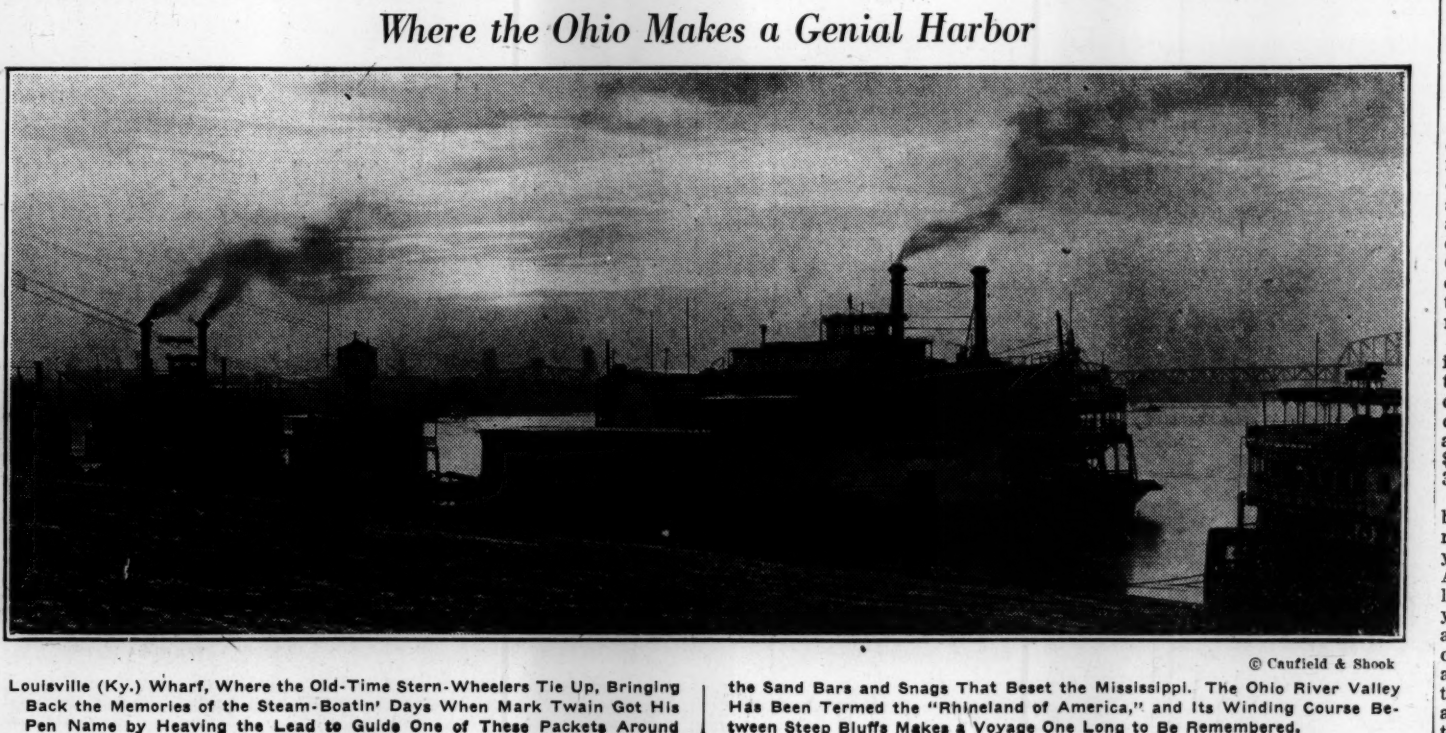
### Enforcement of Law

The other two major subjects dealt with by the Bar Association president were lawlessness in law enforcement, and standards of admission to the bar. The first topic is now under investigation by a committee of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement.

"The law must be enforced, but through lawful methods," said Mr. Newlin. "An examination of our law report reveals that the resort to lawlessness in enforcing, or seeking to enforce the law, is more than casual; in fact, it tends almost to be habitual. The methods used are not confined to the arrest of persons, or to the unwarranted invasion of homes, or to the use of what are commonly known as 'third degree' methods in any particular class of crimes, or for the violation of any particular statute. They cover rather the entire field of law enforcement."

Previous attention was given to this same subject in an address by Edgar W. Camp of the Los Angeles Bar.

Mr. Newlin's recommendation for consideration of bar admission re-



Louisville (Ky.) Wharf, Where the Old-Time Stern-Wheelers Tie Up, Bringing Back the Memories of the Steam-Boat Days When Mark Twain Got His Pen Name by Heaving the Lead to Guide One of These Packets Around the Sand Bars and Snags That Beset the Mississippi. The Ohio River Valley Has Been Termed the "Rhine of America," and Its Winding Course Between Steep Bluffs Makes a Voyage One Long to Be Remembered.



Measurements was coupled with two other discussions of the same subject which united to concentrate attention on the matter as it has not been done for years. One of the discussions followed Mr. Newlin's address and included such speakers as Judge William C. Coleman, Baltimore; Emory R. Buckner, New York; and B. W. Arant, Dean of the Ohio State Law School.

**Boston Man Starts Debate**  
The whole matter arose from charges of Gleason L. Archer, dean of the Suffolk Law School, a Boston night school, made previously and reiterated at the session. Dean Archer charged that the section of legal education was "packed" with men who opposed night school legal training, and that part of the campaign to raise legal requirements over the country consisted in the attempt to abolish part-time schools altogether.

Dean Archer was supported by John L. Hurley, teacher in the Suffolk School, and James H. Brennan of Boston, former head of the alumni association. Edward T. Lee, dean of the John Marshall Night Law School of Chicago, subsequently introduced a resolution which would have weakened the minimum requirements for standards of law schools. Neither of the night schools in question, it was stated, has met the minimum requirements argued by the Bar Association, which includes two years' college training, or its equivalent, as a prerequisite for students embarking on study of the law.

Interest was intense, since the question went to the heart of the association's policy as well as bringing up a fundamental problem in democracy. One set of speakers insisted that the welfare of the people as a whole demands a highly trained bar even though the two years-at-college rule bars many worthy youths.

Following Dean Archer's presentation, Dean Lee argued that most lawyers get their chief training after they enter the bar. Standards should be low enough, he said, to permit hard-working young men to enter the profession.

Drane Lester, Memphis, Rhodes scholar, and teacher in night law school, said that standards in such schools were higher than in the full time schools. These speakers were followed by Mr. Hurley.

"If you are going to retain the two-year college requirement," he insisted, "then you should make it possible for everyone to get a college education."

**No Bar Without Barriers**

"We can't have an able bar without barriers," retorted Judge Goodwin, "and you can't have barriers without excluding millions of worthy young men. The paramount public interest is a good legal system with efficient forces to cope with lawlessness. It is the welfare of the country that we are interested in, which requires an efficient, able bar. The practice of law is only incidental."

A lawyer from Illinois charged that this would make the law an "aristocratic profession," while S. W. Jones, dean of the Tennessee State Law School, a part-time institution, declared that "the college graduate was no better than the high school man in the practice of law. If anything," he said, "the high school man outstripped the former."

The discussion grew tense when Silas Strawn declared it would be an insult to the intelligence of the American bar at this time to seek

to strike down this rule. He could see reasons, he said, "why people carrying on law schools for pay should seek to lower the standards."

"The complaint is from lachrymose teachers of private law schools who want to batten on the poor boy," he added.

Mr. Strawn was answered by Mr. Brennan, who charged that "this was the age-old fight of aristocracy versus democracy," and criticized Chief Justice Taft for supporting what he described as the "college monopoly of legal education."

Oscar Hallam of St. Paul said that, although a teacher in a night law school himself, he favored the Bar Association's standard. The St. Paul College of Law, he said, found nothing inconsistent in such standards, and with six other American night law schools had fully met the minimum educational requirements. Former Senator Pepper took up this argument.

"A change now," he said, "would turn back the hands of legal education at a time when every mother's son of us is bound to advance the standards of legal education, not debate them."

## FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS IS EXPECTED TO LAST FEW DAYS

(Continued from Page 1)

ing for an immediate discussion on the various interpellations before the Government on the order paper.

Naturally the small party which has consistently opposed M. Briand's foreign policy seized the opportunity to throw in their lot with the malcontents, and their votes were able to turn the scales.

How many times before has a French Premier been defeated and refused to form another cabinet, done so after due persuasion? But there is reason to suppose that M. Briand will not take up the thankless part of acting as chief of the French Cabinet again. But that he will remain as Foreign Minister is hardly to be doubted.

The President has met the Presidents of the Chamber and the Senate and the political leaders will take part in the further discussion which is to be resumed behind the scenes. The general opinion is that the crisis will take eight or ten days to solve, and the latest rumor is that M. Briand has adopted a stiff attitude. He feels that he has been so ungratefully treated that he will not say for the moment whether he will accept the post of Foreign Minister in any government, while he certainly will not accept the responsibility of forming a new Cabinet.

## Germany Expresses Regret at Briand Resignation

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Germany regrets Aristide Briand's resignation and hopes that he will return at least as Foreign Minister in order to complete the Young plan negotiations. But no matter what happens it is generally believed here that France's foreign political course will not be changed, because it has been fixed too definitely by M. Briand's painstaking efforts.

Attention is drawn here to the heterogeneous nature of the opposition which overthrew his Cabinet, and the absence of any uniform goal. This showed only too plainly, it is semi-officially declared here, that the attack in Parliament was not directed against the Cabinet's foreign political course.

In Liberal circles here, it is held, however, that the overthrow of his Government must have shown M. Briand that one cannot pursue a Liberal foreign political course leading toward a rapprochement and a stable peace while leaning on a Conservative majority for support.

Nationalists attribute M. Briand's resignation to what they regard as lack of clarity in the question of the Rhineland evacuation.

## CARMONA PAYS STATE VISIT TO SPANISH KING

(Continued from Page 1)

were in the utmost disorder, the commercial life of the country was in chaos.

### New Colonial Policy

"There was panic everywhere and on everybody's lips were the words: 'What will become of our country?' It was a huge task that no one dared to undertake. Energy, perseverance and steady effort have pulled the country out of its precarious condition. Miracles were worked in the financial situation here," said the President.

"My visit to Spain is the forerunner of a number of agreements with other countries, as it is necessary that Portugal should emerge from its present isolation and collaborate with other nations for the peace and prosperity of Europe. With Brazil in particular we are anxious to establish the closest possible relations. We have large colonies of Portuguese there and thousands of our young men annually leave these shores for the New World."

"Among measures calculated to ameliorate our relations with Brazil is the establishment of a regular steamship service, which will begin in December. Portugal also will be represented in an exhibition at Rio de Janeiro, when we shall make an effort to win back the markets captured by other countries. A small country like ours, with large colonial possessions, needs capital and man power to bring them to development. As we could afford neither the one nor the other, our colonies, rich in natural wealth, have been left in a state of neglect. Conscious of the value of these colonies to the mother country, we have established a new colonial policy, which has as its object the attraction of foreign capital and business skill."

### Plans for Raising Grain

"Our colonial governments are prepared to afford all possible facilities for foreign investors, provided, of course, these investors conform to the laws of our country. The dictatorship is now strenuously engaged in a campaign for the cultivation of our waste land. We cannot afford to import foreign wheat. Our country has every natural means of satisfying its needs, provided we give immediate attention to agricultural problems. I have set an example to the people in this respect by going myself to Alentejo, where on newly prepared ground I scattered seed in handfuls and exhorted the peasants to do the same, so that by all working together steadily we may liberate our small country from the heavy tribute we pay at present for our daily bread."

### Visit Sign of Increasing Good Will, London Says

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Times, commenting on the enthusiasm with which General Carmona, Portuguese President, has been greeted during his state visit to Spain, says: "It is an encouraging sign of the changed re-

lations between the two countries of the Iberian peninsula. Suspicion," it says, "rooted in the past and watered by the experience of more recent times, has kept the neighbors aloof. The Portuguese have found it difficult to forget the long period of Spanish domination, and their suspicion has been increased by the active help of Royalist conspirators against the Republic received from sympathizers on Spanish soil."

"On their side the Spaniards have been nervous of the possible effects within their own borders of the revolution and disorder next door."

"But the period of tranquillity and order which Portugal has enjoyed during the last three years—the few attempts at revolt have been insignificant—has produced a new atmosphere. Spain herself, strong under the dictatorship of the Marquis de Estella, no longer goes in fear of anarchy across the border, and since Gen. Gomes da Costa drove out of Lisbon the politicians and installed a triumvirate dictatorship in 1926, republican Portugal has had a government strong enough to attend to its business at home without undue concern for the aid which Spanish monarchists might wish to give to its opponents."

"The two countries can now consider one another less suspiciously. They have, it is true, certain conflicting material interests, but once fear and suspicion were allayed, these became matters that could be adjusted with good will. It is the new internal strength of Portugal—which is nowhere regarded with more satisfaction than in England—that has made good will possible and enabled a head of the Portuguese state to visit Madrid for the first time in 20 years."

## Manchurian Leaders and Russia May Agree

TOKYO (AP)—Dispatches to Rengo, a Japanese news agency, from Harbin and Mukden, state that Manchurian leaders, impatient over the failure of the Nanking Nationalist Government to negotiate an agreement ending the warlike conditions between China and Russia on Manchuria's northern frontier, are ready to seek their own settlement with Moscow.

A conference of Manchurian war lords, with Governor Chang Hsueh-liang presiding, is in progress at Mukden. Settlement with the Soviet of the Chinese Eastern Railway company controversy is understood to be the main topic.

The Manchurian authorities have already declared their neutrality in the struggle between the Nanking Government and adherents of Marshal Feng Yu-shiang, who apparently is heading the revolt of the Kuomintang, or people's army, against President Chiang Kai-shek, and the Nationalist Government. Because of this rebellion the Manchurian Government takes the position that Nanking is unable to assist to stave off the Russian menace which is draining Manchurian military resources.

Apparently, however, the approach of winter is ending the "naval warfare" along the Sungari and Amur Rivers, boundary of eastern Siberia and Manchuria. Seven Russian gunboats operating there have been withdrawn, supposedly into winter quarters, since the rivers began to freeze.

## SCOTTISH RITE VOTES HIGHEST HONORS TO 216

Southern Council Commended for Aiding Department of Education Bill

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Thirty-Third Degree, highest honor within the province of the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite of the Southern Jurisdiction, was voted to 216 Thirty-Second Degree Masons at an executive session of the council here. In addition, 478 were elected to receive the rank and decoration of Knight Commander of the Court of Honor.

Unusual distinction was conferred upon Gen. John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France; Maj. Gen. Amos A. Fries, former chief of Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army, and Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, co-author of the Capper Robison education bill. These men were elected to receive both the Degree of Knight Commander of the Court of Honor and the Thirty-third Degree. As a rule, four years must elapse after one has been elected a Knight Commander before he may receive the highest degree.

### Nominated at Large

The three men were nominated by the Supreme Council, under "nominations at large," a right which it reserves for itself when it feels the interest of the Scottish Rite will be promoted thereby. Usually nominations are made by an active member in the district of the man who is to receive the degree.

Under "nominations at large," William D. Jamieson, former Representative from Iowa, editor of the Window Seat, was elected to receive the Thirty-Third Degree; William Bacon Pettus, head of the School of Languages in Peking, China, and William Charles White, missionary bishop of the Church of England in Kefeng, in China, were elected to receive the rank and decoration of Knight Commander of the Court of Honor.

Thirty-two great national organizations, including the Supreme Council, support the proposed department of education, Miss Charles O. Williams, executive secretary of the National Education Association, told the visiting Scottish Rite Masons. "To their efforts," she added, "may be attributed in part the widespread public knowledge of this question."

### Advisory Council Provided

In all essential respects the Capper-Robison bill pending in Congress is the same as the measure introduced in the last two Congresses known as the Curtis-Reed bill. Both would establish a federal department of education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet to do research in special fields and both provide for an advisory council of state superintendents of education to bring out the state point of view on school problems and insure wide distribution of the department's research findings.

Dr. John K. Norton, director of research of the N. E. A., declared that in the research field, the Federal Government can make a great con-

tribution to education. If educational research "is to have the proper significance, it probably can be best performed by an agency having the status of a national department and, consequently, enjoying corresponding prestige and financial support," he continued. "The result of such a rounding out of facilities for educational research would be that in this field research would be conducted both under private and public auspices. Each would stimulate and act as a check upon the other."

## General Motors to Build Dornier Type of Airplane

NEW YORK (AP)—Formation of a General Motors subsidiary to build flying boats of the type of the Dornier DO-X and incorporation of a Zeppelin transport company for service between California and Hawaii are announced here. Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors Corporation, witnessed the successful test flight of the German-made Dornier with 189 persons aboard over Lake Constance, Switzerland.

Dr. Maurice Dornier, designer of the flying boats, is expected to come to this country next month to assist in launching the new company. In addition to amphibians of the Dornier DO-X size, smaller craft will be built.

The Fokker Aircraft Corporation of America, 40 per cent of which is owned by General Motors, will be associated in the Dornier project.

The Pacific Zeppelin Transport Company, Ltd., has been organized by a group of New York banking interests and the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation of Akron, O. The company plans a 36-hour airship service between cities on the California coast and Hawaii, which it is planned to extend later to the Philippines and Japan.

## Gastonia Trial Stirs Protest in Russia

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The prison sentences inflicted on the Gastonia strike leaders elicit violent condemnation from the Communist organ Pravda which predicts that the trial will strengthen Communist influence in the labor movement in the South, saying: "Because the sentence was predetermined and dictated to the court by powerful textile mill owners, its exceptional severity need not excite surprise. The class struggle in the Southern states has become increasingly sharp. Capitalists and the yellow trade unionists, who serve them, see great danger for themselves in the growth of the Communist Party and Left Wing trade unions."

"The trial of the Gastonia strikers was an inspiration to the growth of the strike movement among textile workers, and not only did not weaken, but enormously increased, the fighting sentiment of the American proletariat, and the sentence of the court, instead of leading to a dissolution of the left trade unions and the Communist Party, will enormously increase their prestige and influence."

## LOBBYIST TELLS OF \$75,000 SPENT ON SUGAR TARIFF

(Continued from Page 1)

resented, not only his own company, but the United States Sugar Association, of which George A. Zabriske, formerly head of the Sugar Equalization Board, was president and which maintains an office here which cooperated by furnishing statistics.

He also represented the American Chamber of Commerce in Cuba, made up of Americans residing in Cuba. He wrote letters to members of both houses of Congress, as well as having interviews. The law firm of Shattuck, Bangs & Winant of New York prepared a brief for the Ways and Means Committee. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder has also been helping, having been requested to do this because he is held in such esteem

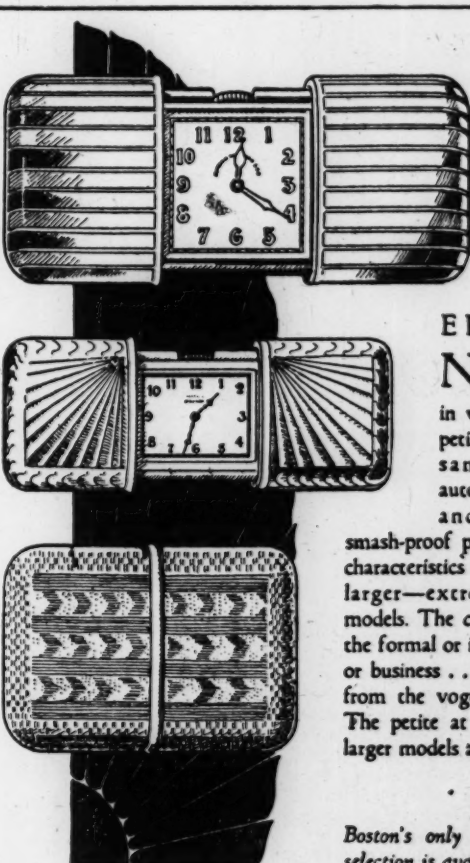
by the Cubans. John E. Snyder of the Hershey Company, Hershey, Pa., and a sugar broker of New York, as well as Mr. Lakin, had appeared before the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Lakin asserted that efforts had been made to come to some kind of an agreement between the domestic sugar growers and the Cuban, but they had not been successful. Mr. Shattuck has been in frequent conference with Senator Smoot.

In answer to questions, Mr. Lakin said one-half of the sugar consumed in the United States comes from Cuba, one-sixth from the continent of the United States, and the remainder from insular possessions.

### FARM SPECIALIST CHOSEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Percy A. Campbell, for several years manager of the Hampden County Improvement League and a successful specialist at the Connecticut Agricultural College, has been appointed research specialist in livestock feeds for the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, and will begin his new duties Dec. 1.



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smash-proof protected crystal characteristics as the slightly larger—extremely popular models. The correct thing for the formal or informal—sport or business... Your choice from the vogue in colorings. The petite at \$100 and the larger models at \$65.

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## THE MOST TALKED-ABOUT SHOE OF THE SEASON!



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## OPPOSITION VOTES TO LOWER CHEMICAL DUTY

La Follette Leads Senate  
Attack on Rates Awarded  
to Powerful Trusts

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—When the rate schedules of the tariff were finally reached in the Senate after weeks of preliminary skirmishes, the chemical duties were attacked so persistently that in one day only one page of the 275 comprising the list had been disposed of.

Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, in a powerful attack upon the chemical clauses, declared that the chemical industry is dominated by three corporations, the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Corporation and the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, all of which have "long enjoyed extraordinary favors and privileges at the hands of the Government." Instead of being an infant industry, the chemical industry ranks first in the percentage of its profits, even surpassing the steel industry, he declared. "If there ever was an industry able to stand on its own feet and able to meet world competition, it is the American chemical industry."

He charged tariff supporters with betraying the pledge that they had made to the farmers in calling an extra session of Congress. Out of 68 increases in the chemical schedule, he pointed out that 43, directly or indirectly, will increase the farmers' burdens or tend to raise prices paid for articles used by their wives in household duties.

He instanced lithopone, a chemical of which he said few had heard, but of which more than 300,000,000 pounds is used each year as a pigment in flat paints and enamels and as a filler in the manufacture of linoleum and window shades. He figured that if one-tenth of the farmers paid their houses and barns each year, the new duty will mean to them total additional expenditure of \$2,500,000. "If this apparently petty increase on an item that nobody ever heard of, is going to add millions of dollars in the farmers' expenses, it requires little imagination," he added, "to foresee that the aggregate effect of the increases made in the bill are going to leave him in a far worse condition than he was in when we started to 'relieve' him."

William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, described the chemical industry as a "powerful giant" for which decreases in rates would be more suitable than increases.

Hamilton F. Kean (R.), Senator from New Jersey, argued that the purpose of the increased rate is to protect the American industry against the German monopoly. It is merely a question of whether we are to have a monopoly of our own or whether we wish to make ourselves dependent on a foreign monopoly, he declared.

A vote was taken when A. W. Barkley (D.), Senator from Kentucky, wanted the present 22 per cent duty on tannic acid reduced to 18 per cent. It was brought out that until 1922 the duty had been only 5 per cent. There are only 275 pounds imported.

A viva voce vote was taken, the result being 45 to 33 in favor of the Barkley amendment.

## RUSSIA WILL SPEND MILLIONS FOR BRIDGES

**MOSCOW (P)**—Russia offers a splendid field for American bridge builders and engineers, in the opinion of Leon S. Moisseff, one of the builders of the Queensboro and the Manhattan Bridges in New York, who returned Oct. 22 from a three-

weeks' survey of bridges throughout European Russia. Mr. Moisseff, who was engaged by the Russian Government to pass on the stability of its bridges, said the Soviet authorities would spend more than \$100,000,000 in bridge construction within the next five years. A great part of the material and technical supervision would come from the United States.

## Dutch Rubber Pool to Stabilize Prices

**BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
AMSTERDAM—A meeting of 150 Dutch rubber producers, representing over 41,000 tons of production out of a total purely Dutch-owned East Indian output of 65,000 tons, has voted for a plan for pooling in one year a reserve of 45,000 tons in order to discount in advance the expected rise in prices in 1930, at the same time stabilizing the price in the interest both of producers and consumers. Thirty thousand tons, or 75 per cent of the production represented at the meeting were pledged to the plan. The committee now proceeds to ascertain the attitude of absentee producers, as well as that of British, French and Belgian growers, who constitute 55 per cent of the total output of 150,000 tons in the Dutch East Indies.

After the inquiry, the Dutch committee will make a proposal to British producers. It was particularly stressed in the discussions that the movement is not antagonistic to the big American consumers who, it was stated, will be willing to co-operate with the producers in order to stabilize prices.

The committee had thought of fixing the minimum at 1s. 4d. Experts at the meeting, after studying the latest statistics, expressed a belief that the production of 1930 would be 820,000 tons and the consumption 850,000.

## Churches Are Urged to Back Peace Move

**BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—The first of a series of peace meetings, to be organized in the British Isles, was held in Central Hall, Westminster, by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a society that declares the need for a general awakening among Christian churches for a definite world peace campaign.

The Bishop of Chichester, who presided, read encouraging messages from the United States, France, Germany and Denmark, and the following resolution was unanimously carried: "This representative meeting of Christian people affirms its conviction that the way of war and the way of Christ are unalterably opposed; it therefore welcomes the increasing emphasis upon world peace in the League of Nations, the Kellogg pact and other political instruments, and urges upon the churches in this and other lands that they should give sustained prayer and thought to the issues of world peace, and that henceforward they should refuse in the name of Christ to sanction recourse to war as a means of settlement of disputes, or to allow themselves to be used as agencies in its support."

Furthermore, this meeting commends to all Christian people in this country the movement here inaugurated for associating the Christian name with the unqualified repudiation of war."

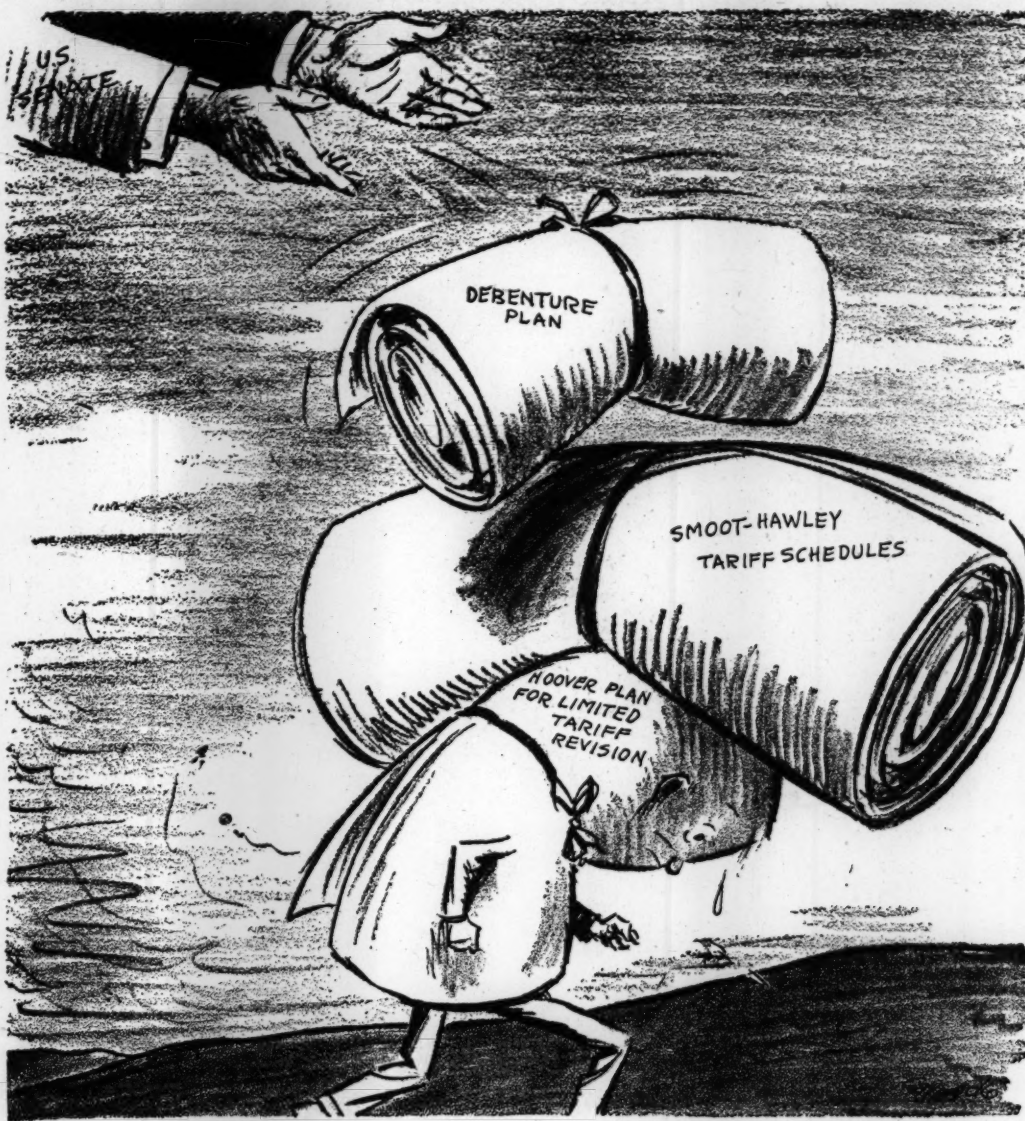
William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, described the chemical industry as a "powerful giant" for which decreases in rates would be more suitable than increases.

## Italians Protest Jugoslav Criticism

**BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—The Italian Minister, Signor Galli, has handed two notes to the Foreign Office in Belgrade, the first protesting against Yugoslav press criticism of the extreme penalty imposed upon the Croat, Vladimir Gortan, by the Italian court at Pula, the second protesting against an attack on two Italian sailors near Dubrovnik.

Regarding the second note, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs asked the Minister of the Interior for complete information regarding the incident. The press, displeased by the Italian protest, says it is mixing in the international affairs of Yugoslavia. The newspapers, several days ago, accused the Italian court of condemning Gortan unjustly, declaring him

## Still Piling It On



an innocent victim of the Italian persecution of the Yugoslavs. Indignation meetings concerning Gortan's condemnation were held in a number of large towns.

## GIFT OF ROSENWALD AIDS VIENNA MUSEUM

**BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
VIENNA—Julius Rosenwald, Chicago merchant and philanthropist, has offered the Vienna technical museum of trade and industry an annual gift of \$5000 for three years conditional on similar sums forthcoming from Austrian official or private sources. Mr. Rosenwald and his technical adviser, Valdemar Kaemmerer, visited the museum here last spring and were much impressed by the institution. Opened in 1918, it contains one of the most interesting collections of its kind in Europe. The new fund will enable it to make necessary improvements and enlargements.

## TILSON DEFENDS HOUSE'S POLICY ON TARIFF BILL

Tells Hardware Convention  
Present Measure Likely to  
Stay Indefinitely

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Possibility that the present tariff bill may remain in effect indefinitely was seen by John Q. Tilson of Connecticut, Republican leader of the House of Representatives, in addressing the fifty-ninth semiannual meeting of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association just held here. Failure of the Senate to approve the Smoot-Hawley tariff measure

passed by the House during the short session of Congress that began last April, Mr. Tilson said, together with the amendments the Senate "apparently insists upon," may cause the lower branch to refuse its enactment.

"The House of Representatives," he said, "is definitely and unalterably opposed to the debenture amendment added by the Senate, and showed this opposition when it refused to include that provision in the Farm Relief bill it passed."

"Another amendment which the Senate apparently will insist on being included in the bill eliminates the flexible provision of the present bill."

"Removing that power from the President's hands, will, I am sure, meet with well organized opposition in the House, inasmuch as it appears that the House and Senate differences are deep grounded, it is not altogether unlikely that the present

tariff bill will remain in effect indefinitely." Existence of trade associations, and particularly those which give consideration to more efficient selling methods that tend to reduce cost, was justified by Dr. Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who spoke before both the American Manufacturers' Association and the National Hardware Association.

Dennis A. Merriman of Chicago, president of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association, in his address opening the convention, envisaged good business next year. A. N. Nichols of Detroit, president of the National Hardware Association, likewise was hopeful over the 1930 business outlook. His annual address was a plea for co-operation.

## Radio 'Nuisances' Combated by Board

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—A bill will be introduced by Wallace H. White Jr. (R.), Representative from Maine, when Congress convenes in December, to extend the life of the Federal Radio Commission as the governing authority until a permanent communications commission is provided for by legislation.

Mr. White will consult with James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, and with C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, who will propose a measure in the Senate similar to Mr. White's.

Mr. Dill said that because of other legislation set for the first weeks of the session it may be that the extension legislation may not be considered until after the commission loses its authority on Dec. 31. The regulation of radio would then revert to the Department of Commerce but the department, in his opinion, might refer everything in the way of radio to the commission until the Senate takes action on the bill.

Many new questions have come before the commission, and it has put out a pamphlet outlining the scope of local regulations and pointing out mistakes innocently incorporated in state statutes and municipal ordinances.

Electrical interference with radio reception and nuisances due to loudspeakers and other apparatus are dealt with in the pamphlet.

## ARGENTINA AND SPAIN BEGIN OVERSEAS TALK

**BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)**—King Alfonso of Spain and Dr. Hipolito Irigoyen, President of Argentina, exchanged greetings by wireless telephone on the occasion of the inauguration of a direct wireless telephone service between Spain and Argentina Oct. 22.

Both King Alfonso and President Irigoyen expressed a hope and belief that the new line of communication would strengthen the bond of relations and friendship between the two countries.

## 'Back-Yard' Play Groups Lift Barriers of Chicago Aloofness

Mothers Meet Other Mothers, and Co-operation Started  
in Summer Is to Last Through School Year—  
Other Cities Watch Experiment

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
CHICAGO—"Back-yard" play groups, the subject of widespread experiments here this summer, have demonstrated that the neighborliness of the small town, transplanted to the less favorable atmosphere of the big city, will thrive, nevertheless, if properly encouraged.

In many neighborhoods mothers were urged to meet the parents of other children and arrange to co-operate, so that all of the youngsters could play together, always under the supervision of one mother, without the need of any one family giving up an unreasonable amount of time. The idea spread and the "back-yard" groups, formed for the summer, are being extended to last through the school year.

In addition to providing better opportunities for the children to play with boys and girls of their own age, the plan is a great step toward breaking down the barrier, seemingly inherent in metropolitan centers, that keeps people living a stone's throw from each other strangers, its sponsors claim.

The "back-yard" play experiment has been watched by recreation leaders in other cities, it was announced at Chicago's first Play Institute,

where plans for the coming year were discussed. Incidents were cited by the mothers who had tried out the plan during the summer.

In one district a mother approached 15 of her neighbors, formerly strangers, and succeeded in getting them to unite in bringing their children into a play group. The parents then took the children in groups to the park or on picnics, or perhaps for little educational tours.

"The back-yard play movement provides a substitute for the play opportunities formerly enjoyed in large families," explained Mrs. John Sharpless Fox, chairman of the back-yard play committee of the Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers. "It surrounds the child with good friends; it places the responsibility for this play guidance in the home and with the mothers instead of leaving it to chance or supervisors who necessarily have very large groups to watch. We are not attempting to force any cut and dried plans on people, but are just encouraging mothers to co-operate."

The Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers and the Chicago Daily News were responsible for the establishment of the institute.

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ROMANTIC ATMOSPHERE OF SUNNY SPAIN

MENU SUGGESTIONS	
English Beef Broth, with Roll	20c
Fried Fresh Opened Oysters, Rasher of Bacon, and Potato	50c
Potted On Joint, Browned Potato	45c
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Maple Walnut Ice Cream	15c

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Cairo—1072 Boylston St. Regina 461 Washington St.  
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"Color Harmony in the Home" is a new book from Whittall. It tells you how to use correctly those colors you most admire. Your Dealer has a copy for you in the Rug Department.

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"France", Nov. 22 and December 12

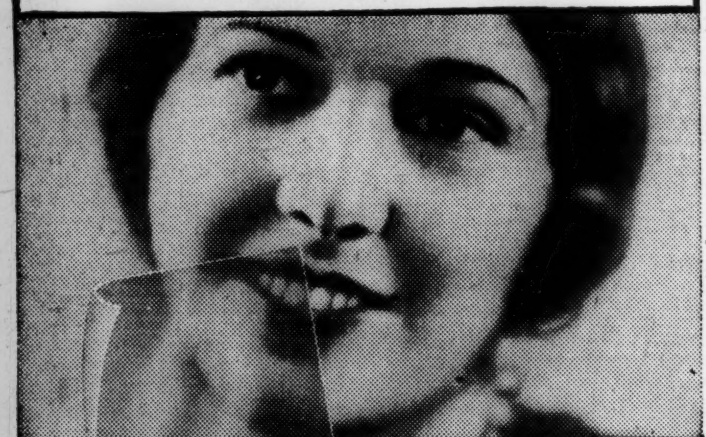
FIVE days of French cuisine that doesn't exaggerate its excellence because it couldn't...French atmosphere that springs naturally from a French personnel...then Plymouth with special train for London...A few hours later...le Havre, a covered pier, a 3-hour boat-train through lovely Normandy...and Paris for lunch! Those who prefer leisurely crossing at less expense, the "De Grasse", the "Rochambeau", or the new motorship "Lafayette", (next spring).

For the fortunate few, there will be four Mediterranean-Moroccan Cruises by the "France", leaving New York Jan. 11, Feb. 12, Mar. 15 and Apr. 25.

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FILM hides the sparkling whiteness of your teeth. It clings so stubbornly ordinary ways are not successful in removing it. Use the special formula called Pepsodent. You instantly notice the difference in the way it feels. Film vanishes. Teeth become gleaming white. Yet Pepsodent acts gently. No pumice,

harmful grit or crude abrasive—but soft, creamy paste that is recommended for the softest teeth. Write for free 10-day supply to The Pepsodent Co., 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

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Brisk is as brisk as a West Pointer on parade...refreshing and cool...like a brisk ocean breeze on a hot sultry afternoon. Brisk is the new and really different shaving cream in the new and different package. Different from anything you've ever used...different as a lively ocean breeze from a sluggish land wind in July. The lather feels good to your face...the new package feels good to your hand...your face feels better, looks better. The instant your face is snowed under the full, quick Brisk lather...you enjoy a cool, soothing difference.

This new and really different shaving cream comes in a package designed for men only. You can't mistake it for the tube of family toothpaste or your wife's cold cream. It has a one-man top that is a part of the box...not apart from it. For new shaving fun and refreshing Brisk-cooled shaves...buy a box of Brisk...50 cents at all druggists, or



Have a Two Weeks' Treat With Us...Ask your druggist for your Free two weeks' supply of Brisk-cooled shaves. If he is out...a little patience and this coupon will bring you briskly enough Brisk for two weeks. Florian, Inc., 1316 Book Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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Name .....  
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## PACKERS ADOPT RULE TO BLOCK WASTE IN SALES

Secret Rebates of Any Kind  
Placed Among Practices  
Classified as 'Unfair'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A code of ethics and trade practices, designed to eliminate unfair, wasteful, and uneconomical methods has been adopted by the Institute of American Meat Packers meeting here. The 250 companies represented have pledged themselves to abstain from the practices declared as unethical in this code.

The credo was drawn up by the executive committee of the institute, of which F. Edson White, president of Armour & Co., is chairman. The document was forwarded to Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, for the approval of the Federal Government.

The packers' agreement, which they termed as intended to insure "honest competition," follows:

"A—Secret rebates or secret concessions or secret allowances of any kind are unfair methods of business. Differences in price on account of the grade, quality or quantity of the commodity sold, or the cost of selling or transportation, or made in good faith to meet competition, are not secret rebates, concessions or allowances.

"B—Obscuring the price at which goods are sold by selling ostensibly at a certain price, but granting secretly to the buyer unusual discounts or terms, is an unfair trade practice.

"C—Discriminating unduly among buyers either in terms, or in prices, or in discounts, or in allowances, or in any other way, for the purpose of injuring a competitor, or with the effect of substantially reducing competition, is an unfair trade practice. Differences in the grade, quality or quantity of the commodity sold, or the cost of selling or transportation, or made in good faith to meet competition, do not constitute undue discrimination.

"D—The giving with packing house products of premiums or coupons redeemable in money or merchandise for the purpose of obtaining business is an unfair method of business.

"E—Guaranteeing a customer against a market decline or a market advance is an unfair trade practice except in connection with transac-

tions covering commodities governed by rules of practice of the National Cottonseed Products Association.

"F—The selling of goods below a reasonable market value for the purpose of injuring a competitor or with the effect of substantially lessening competition is an unfair practice.

"G—An attempt unwarrantedly to evade the fulfillment of an agreement to purchase or to sell or to receive or deliver goods is unfair and dishonest, whether the evasion be attempted by outright repudiation because of a market change or some other circumstance; or whether it be attempted by unwarranted or excessive claims for allowances, or by unwarranted rejections or by any other subterfuge.

"H—Making, causing, or permitting to be made, or publishing any false or misleading statements concerning the grade, quality, condition, quantity, nature, origin or preparation of any packing house product, is an unfair practice.

"I—Making or causing to be made a defamatory or untrue statement concerning a competitor, his business, his policies or his products is an unfair practice.

The code includes with four more technical sections.

## New England Told to Rebuild Forests

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—"Business men of New England can make no better investment than planting the 2,139,000 acres of idle forest land in their territory in trees," declared Charles Lothrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association, calling attention to the meeting of the forestry committee of the New England Council in Boston.

"There is something radically wrong in a situation under which New England's industries have to depend on Oregon pine," he believes. The forest product, he says, should be as close as possible to the factory door.

Mr. Pack urges the business men of New England to look toward their plants and enumerate the uses they make of wood. "Manufacture of packing boxes which carry New England's shoes from factory to consumer is an industry in itself," he points out. One Sunday edition of a large city newspaper, alone, requires the timber on 75 acres of forest—an area of more than five city blocks, he adds.

"New England is ready for the forward step in industry," Mr. Pack continued. "The educators there are alive to the subject and have received from the American Tree Association more than 1,000,000 forestry primers which provide forestry lessons for the pupils in all grades."

## OLD RAILROAD STATION SOLD TO MAN FOR \$50

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Sale of a railroad station for \$50 by the Delaware & Hudson Railroad has just been announced. The station, at Duane, in the Cherry Valley, has been purchased by a resident of Duaneburg, and will be used as a residence, after its removal from railroad property.

Abandonment of the station, which has served two small communities since the construction of the main line of the Delaware & Hudson, was permitted by the Public Service Commission, due both to motorbus advance and shifting of a coal business there to another point.

## ORTHO-MODE Footwear Fashions

Brown Kid Walking Pump, with silk bow tie. Also in Black Kid.

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## WISCONSIN PUTS NEW FORCE INTO TRAFFIC RULES

Uniform Code in Effect Nov.  
4 Holds Tight Rein on  
Offenders

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis.—Hitch-hiking, jay-walking, one-arm driving and perching your pals on fenders and running boards of "the 11 old bus" à la collegiate simply can't be done any more in Wisconsin. At least not after Nov. 4, when the new uniform traffic code takes effect.

The Wisconsin League of Municipalities has drafted a model ordinance, based upon the code, which it will ask all member cities to adopt. One of the outstanding provisions holds the owner of a car liable for the acts of the operator, and a person who continues to employ a drunken driver subject to penalty.

Well defined rights, as well as liabilities of the pedestrian, are laid down by the code. Cars must yield right of way to persons about when crossing marked intersections except when a "go" signal is flashed, but the pedestrian forfeits his right of way by "jay-walking."

When traveling a rural highway he must stay on the left side. He may not loiter on the road and to stand in the middle of a highway to solicit rides is unlawful.

Roller skaters, coasters, sleds and toboggans are barred from the highway and it is unlawful for a bicyclist to cling to a moving vehicle. Boarding or alighting from a moving vehicle also is prohibited.

Speed limits are removed from country highways, but no driver may proceed "carelessly or heedlessly in willful or wanton disregard of the rights or safety of others."

Rights of way are clearly defined. Slowly moving vehicles are required to operate as closely to the right side of the highway as possible and no car may pass another unless there is a clear view ahead and the roadway free.

Warning signal must be given when passing another car. Passing on grades and curves, railroad and highway intersections is prohibited and it is unlawful to "cut corners."

Vehicles emerging from alleys or private driveways must stop before entering a street. One car may not follow another "more closely than is prudent." All traffic signs and signals maintained by the various localities must be standardized.

Penalties for violation of the code range from revocation of the driver's license to fines and imprisonment.

## Press Support Won by Norman Thomas

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The New York Telegram, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, has just announced its endorsement of Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Mayor, as the only candidate for this office around whom liberals could rally. This was said to be the first time a local Socialist ticket has ever received the support of a non-Socialist New York newspaper.

"In spite of his party label," the editorial said, "we believe that Thomas, better than La Guardia, provides a rallying point about which the liberals of the city can seek to open the way for a real and lasting liberal movement."

It describes Fiorello H. La Guardia, Republican-Fusion candidate, as an "aggressive and fearless liberal," in Congress, who has been unable to "distinguish himself in the present municipal campaign."

## WORLD PEACE TOWER DEDICATED TO YOUNG

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The World Peace Tower, first monument of its theme

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in Washington, dedicated to Owen D. Young, "in recognition of his eminent services in the international field," will be formally presented to the public Oct. 27. The Gothic tower is the central architectural feature of the new Universalist National Memorial Church being erected here, and its dedication will be the outstanding event of the Universalist General Convention.

Addresses will be made by Hamilton Fish of New York, representing the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives, and the Rev. Dr. Frank D. Adams of Detroit, president of the Universalist General Convention. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and Frank Kellogg, former Secretary, are to be present.

## British to Protect Frontier in Africa

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, British East Africa (AP)—Growing lawlessness among the young fighting men of the frontier tribes, Lumbwa and Massai, is reported here.

Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya Colony, in a report to the legislative council, gave it as his opinion that the growing tendency of the young Lumbwa warriors to lawlessness was bound to have a bad effect on other tribes.

A general antagonistic attitude toward white settlers was not expected, he said, but there was danger of clashes on lonely farms which has caused anxiety. Extra policemen have been drafted for the Lumbwa territory and a company of the King's African Rifles—native drilled troops—had been ordered to patrol the Massai reserve in the vicinity of the boundary.

The population of the colony is estimated at 2,736,517, of whom 12,529 are whites, 2,688,848 Africans, 30,583 Asiatics, and 10,557 Arabs.

## BOYS SLEEP IN SHIFTS TO KEEP KITE FLYING

NEW HOLLAND, Pa. (AP)—Two

schoolboys of this town have established a mark of 71 hours and 13 minutes of sustained flying of their kite, Old Glory.

The boys, John Carmon and Trueman Diem, alternated at the string, snatching food and sleep on the field. Old Glory, a homemade contraption of orthodox upright and bent cross-arm construction, was one of 26 entries in the contest when it was sent into the air. All the other kites were down within less than 30 hours.

Businessmen of the town will award each boy with a silver loving cup and cash prizes.

## YENCHENG RECAPTURED BY NATIONALIST ARMY

HANKOW (AP)—With opposing forces estimated at more than 300,000 engaged in the struggle for supremacy in central China, Nationalist armies seemed to have gained an advantage against the rebellious troops of Marshal Feng Yu-Hsiang, leader of the Kuomintang, or "peoples' army."

The Nationalists recaptured the city of Yencheng in Honan Province, driving the Kuomintang troops northward 35 miles. Reinforcements, however, were reported coming from Loyang, Shensi Province, to aid the revolting Kuomintang faction in its liquidation system. Negotiations on this subject are being carried on at present in Paris, but it is not believed that definite arrangements will be reached yet.

## ARMY TERM TO BE CUT IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—The political campaigns prior to the Czechoslovak general election on Oct. 27 have been exceptionally quiet. Even the sentence of 15 years' imprisonment passed on Dr. Bela Tuka, the Slovak Clerical Party leader, has failed to arouse the expected excitement in Slovakia. The most important statement is that of Dr. Karel Kiskovsky, National Defense Minister, that the present term of military service will be reduced soon from 18 months to a year. Dr. Kiskovsky declared plans to this end had already been considered by his predecessor.

## LINER BREMEN SETS NEW OCEAN RECORD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Speeding westward to a new record, the steamship Bremen, of the North German Lloyd line, has just come into port here after making the voyage from Cherbourg in 4 days, 17 hours and 24 minutes. This reduces her previous steaming time by 18 minutes and constitutes a new world record for transatlantic crossing.

The crossing was a rough one, as compared to that in July, when the Bremen broke the record of the Mauretania, of the Cunard Line, in her first transatlantic voyage.

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## GERMAN-POLISH COMMERCE PACT BELIEVED NEAR

Reich's Need of Markets Is  
Likely to Surmount Long-  
Standing Obstacles

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—After many years of unsuccessful negotiations, it now seems as if the Germans and Poles will at last come to terms regarding a commercial treaty.

Following the resignation of Dr. Hermes as head of the German delegation, under whom the negotiations failed to progress, Dr. Ulrich Rauscher, German Minister at Warsaw, has been entrusted with carrying on the parleys.

Dr. Rauscher is generally known as a man of great ability and breadth of view. One of the main obstacles preventing an agreement between the Reich and Poland was the objection of German farmers to the importation of Polish farm products, especially pigs and potatoes. Meanwhile, however, German industry urgently needs the Polish market.

The Reich may now pay less consideration to the wishes of the farmers and more to those of the German industrialists. On this basis an understanding with Poland may be reached in the near future.

Both countries, moreover, seem to be inclined to meet one another on two important points. The Reich still has a claim on Poland of 500,000,000 marks for German property confiscated by the Poles, so it maintains. On the other hand the Poles are said to intend to buy up the farms of 12,000 German settlers.

Polish land in Poland hands was sent to districts now in Polish hands by the German State before the war. But the Reich wishes them to stay in Poland. Both countries may now yield on these points, thus making rapid progress in commercial negotiations possible.

Germany is somewhat concerned at Britain's attitude toward liquidation of the question. After satisfying its claims against Germany by sale of confiscated German property, Britain retains a surplus of about 300,000,000 marks. The Reich holds it should receive this sum. Britain, however, wishes to regard them as a contribution toward reparations.

The Germans charge Britain with being the only country, next to Liberia and some of its dominions, which, until now, has done nothing to modify its liquidation system. Negotiations on this subject are being carried on at present in Paris, but it is not believed that definite arrangements will be reached yet.

## TAX ON INCOMES OF ALL ADVISED TO EASE BURDEN

(Continued from Page 1)

plan of action upon broad fundamental concepts that will stand the test of time and expand with the natural expansion of intangible property.

## Would Tax All Income

The solution, Mr. Fish declared, lies in the "taxation of persons by the true measure of total net income from every constitutionally reachable source. This must include dividends from stock in our own corporations and the net income from real estate as well as the interest on savings bank deposits and real estate mortgages." This, he added, would relieve the present excessive burden on the home owner and effectively lower tax rates in general.

Corporations, Mr. Fish said, should be taxed upon the same basis of net income received, as should savings banks also. Tax-exempt property of all kinds, which is but a form of burden shifting, should be eliminated.

"It is the hope of the commission, of which I am chairman," Mr. Fish concluded, "to present a practical plan for a stable Board of Appeals."

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before whom every taxpayer may informally present his case without delay or undue expense."

Wood Waste Deplored

Addressing the Woodworking Industries section of the conference, Axel H. Oxholm, director of the National Committee on Wood Utilization of the United States Department of Commerce, deplored the current wasteful manufacturing processes which utilize only 30 to 40 per cent of the felled tree.

"While thousands of industrial plants in New England dependent on wood as raw material are placing faith in the foresters who are planting trees, these same consumers are neglecting their own responsibility in making commercial reforestation possible by a closer utilization of wood," he declared.

The use of green lumber for house construction he denounced as a mistaken practice which is robbing the public of millions of dollars every year through premature depreciation of homes.

Speed Overemphasized

"There is no need for New England wood-using industries to move to other sections of the country if they will but make the best of their own timber resources; but many plants," he warned in conclusion, "have overemphasized speed and saving in labor at the expense of a proper utilization of wood."

"The Chemist Looks at the Wood Utilization Problem" was the subject of an address by Dr. Gustavus J. Esselen Jr., a nationally known authority on the subject of cellulose products.

In his annual report, Orin L. Stone, general manager of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, stressed the importance of the role played by scientific research in modern industry. Answering the question, What has caused the increase in American industrial productivity? he declared that "since 1921 Americans have applied intelligence to the day's work more effectively than ever before, and the process of bringing science into industry has been followed more intensively and more generally than previously, and it has been supplemented by tentative efforts to put science into business management, trade union policies and government administration."

MEXICO BARS WOMEN'S VOTE

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Department of the Interior has ruled that women have no political rights in Mexico and hence cannot vote in the presidential elections Nov. 17. Its ruling was in answer to a query of women's clubs of the State of Coahuila.

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## NEW YORK GETS FIRST REPORT ON POWER PROBLEM

Water Resources, It Says,  
Should Be Controlled by  
Business Not Politics

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—That the water-power problem of New York State should be taken out of the hands of the politicians and power companies and placed under the direction of business leadership was recommended by the Committee of Twenty-five in its current report. The committee was appointed last April at the New York state-wide economic congress to consider state economic and industrial questions.

"A move must be made that will settle permanently because of its thoroughness and sound regard for all interests involved, public and private, the question as to how the water resources of the State are to be divided," the report says. "It is not in the interests of the people that this question should be treated as political. It is primarily an economic question."

"The issues should be framed clearly by the business leaders for public office, not by the companies engaged in furnishing power. They should be framed and presented to the public by the business leadership of the State. The people of the State are entitled to an informed and impartial dealing of the problem by those who are responsible for the State's industrial prosperity, but who have no interest in any but a constructive solution."

A picture of industrial depression in up-state New York and an indictment of the State Government and political parties for failing to aid industrial development, influencing

throughout the State a tendency to make of it a trading and



## CHAIN STORES SAID TO JUSTIFY WATCHFULNESS

Public Warned to Be Alert  
Against Possibility of  
Monopolies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—"Chain store development has gone far enough in certain fields to justify watchfulness on the part of the buying public to see that monopoly does not develop." This is the conclusion of Prof. James L. Palmer of the University of Chicago, an authority on marketing and a close student of retail distribution.

Consumers on the whole are too little concerned about monopoly in business, Professor Palmer declared in an interview. Buyers at present seem to be inclined to accept fixed prices without protest and are not "trust-conscious," he said.

It is not that this authority believes that chain stores have already reached a monopolistic stage. He is of the opinion that chains have lowered prices through their own efficiency and by forcing independent merchants to meet their competition. However, he sees need for watchfulness. The possibility of monopoly through indirect control he explained as follows:

"The large chains in certain fields are associated with one of three or four banking houses. No one knows just how significant this situation is from the standpoint of monopoly. One can only surmise that the policies of the concerns may be subject to some direction from these financial organizations. While there is no immediate danger of monopoly the next five or 10 years may conceivably bring about a need for government intervention."

A situation approaching monopoly might be brought about, according to Professor Palmer, if a merger took place among a few of the largest chains operating in the northeastern part of the United States. Such a merger seems unlikely to him in the near future because the largest of the chains shows no signs of wanting to combine with others. It is the opinion of Professor Palmer that, in the grocery trade, no danger of monopoly over a wide area exists until a single interest controls a volume at least twice that of the largest chain now doing business.

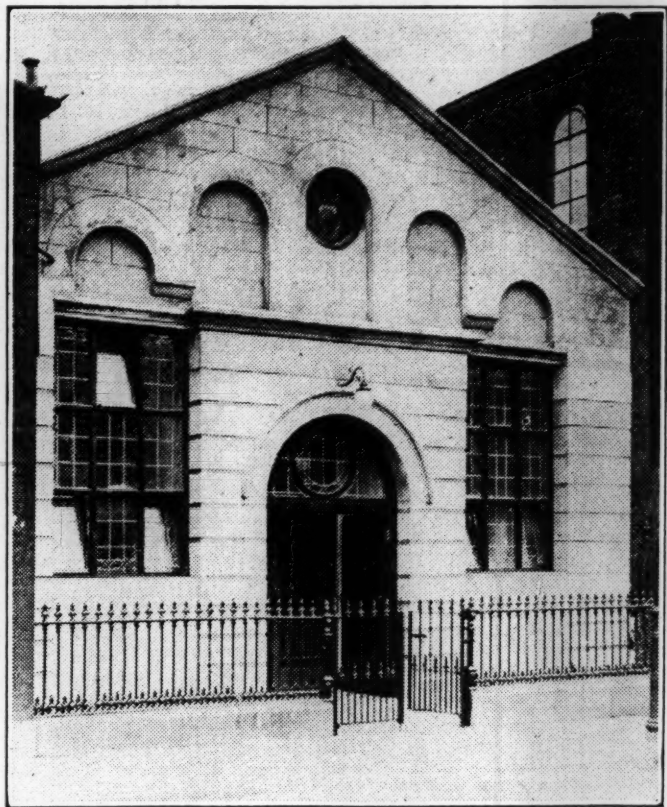
He regards efforts to put the chains out of business, or to check their growth by law, as a waste of energy.

"There is no justification for legislation against chain stores," he said, "unless they are considered socially undesirable. We already have antitrust legislation, which is applicable to chains as well as to other types of enterprise. If chains are held socially undesirable on the ground that they make us a nation of clerks and salaried employees, depriving people of a chance to have businesses of their own, or for any similar reasons, we are justified in taking such measures as will prevent their growth. However, there is very little evidence that the majority of people feel that chains are anti-social institutions."

Professor Palmer points out that the American people have shown a preference for low-priced commodities, even when large-scale operation is the only way in which they can be obtained.

Efforts to make antichain legislation effective put forth in a large

## Remodeled on Modern Lines



Reprinted From the Rochdale Observer  
Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Rochdale, Eng.

number of states have not been successful to date, he said.

"As long as the different chains maintain their independence," the economist concluded, "we may expect prices to be established by competition. It matters not whether competition takes the form of hundreds of independent merchants or a few big chains, though there is of course greater danger of the latter reaching agreements on prices than the former."

## Success of Grocers in Union Recounted

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—A grocer representing more than 8000 independent retailers, who have leagued to meet chain-store competition by large scale economies of their own, told the American Institute of Meat Packers that members of his group are proving they can co-operate as well as members of any chain store organization.

J. Frank Grimes, the speaker, president of the Independent Grocers' Alliance, pleaded with the packers to help preserve the country's small businesses, "the training ground for executives." The earnestness of his talk won prolonged applause.

Mr. Grimes said that the stores in his organization, numbering between 8000 and 9000, were doing an annual business of \$500,000,000.

"We are not too proud to take lessons from the chains," he added. "We are proving that the right kind of effort behind the retailer gets results. We realize that food distribution must be carried on more economically, but we hope there will prove to be a more orderly way to do it. We are opposed to paying so little for our goods that the producers do not get a fair profit and that clerks do not get wages that enable them to buy freely."

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EDIFICE OPENED

ROCHDALE, Eng.—In announcing the opening of the new edifice of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, on Smith Street in this city, the Rochdale Observer, after tracing the history of the Christian Science movement here, describes the building, formerly the Temperance Hall, as follows:

"The edifice has been rebuilt in accordance with the very latest ideas, both as to the treatment of the building itself and its fittings and equipment. The main entrance in Smith Street comprises an outer porch and inner vestibule, and from this cloak-rooms on each side are entered.

"The auditorium has simple plaster beams, pilasters and molding. An entirely new ceiling has been introduced, and the whole of the lighting is from this, steel ceiling lights being used, glazed with pale amber cathedral glass, and this gives a beautiful and reposeful effect.

"Particular care has been paid to the comfort of the congregation, the chairs being of a special rush-seated design, each one being fitted with a book-rest. The heating is electrical, a double layer of units being installed all round the auditorium.

"The exterior has been completely altered from its original appearance of an old brick building by cement work to give a Portland stone effect. The work has been carried out by separate contract under the supervision of F. Tattersall."

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## MORROW URGES CO-OPERATION OF NEWSPAPERS

Mutual Comprehension of  
Problems in Western Hemisphere Needed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MEXICO CITY—The United States Ambassador, Dwight W. Morrow, is quoted in an interview published here with Dr. Maximo Soto Hall, a prominent Argentine journalist and representative of the newspaper La Prensa de Buenos Aires, as having stated that in his belief only a program of comprehension of each other's problems can result in the solution of problems and issues pending between the countries of the western hemisphere.

To this end the Ambassador is quoted as having stated that co-operation between the newspapers of all countries interested was one of the best means that could bring about a desired better understanding between these countries.

Dr. Soto Hall in reporting his interview with the Ambassador declares that the American diplomat stated that the solution of the conflict between the Government and the Roman Catholic Church was one of the most pleasing occurrences during his ambassadorship to Mexico. The envoy is also quoted as having stated that after the completion of his work in Mexico he plans to visit Buenos Aires and that he desired to visit all of the countries of South America.

The publication of this statement here has created an impression among some observers, which, however, lacks confirmation, that the Ambassador's remark may be a forerunner to a possible change in his plans as indicated in reports from Washington recently that President Hoover had another post in store for Mr. Morrow, once his mission to Mexico was terminated.

The possibility that Buenos Aires may be the post the President has in mind is strengthened by the recent somewhat estranged relations between the Argentine and the United States, with the suggestion advanced editorially in some American papers that because of his success here Mr. Morrow was the logical man as America's "peace" negotiator over the Argentine Government's injured feelings toward American tariff increases and other questions.

**STERLING AT NEW HIGH**  
NEW YORK—Sterling cables are quoted at \$4.87 1/2, up 1/4, the highest since July 3, 1928; francs were .0333 1/2, up 1/4, the highest since June 11, 1928; marks .2390, up 1/4, the highest since July 3, 1928.

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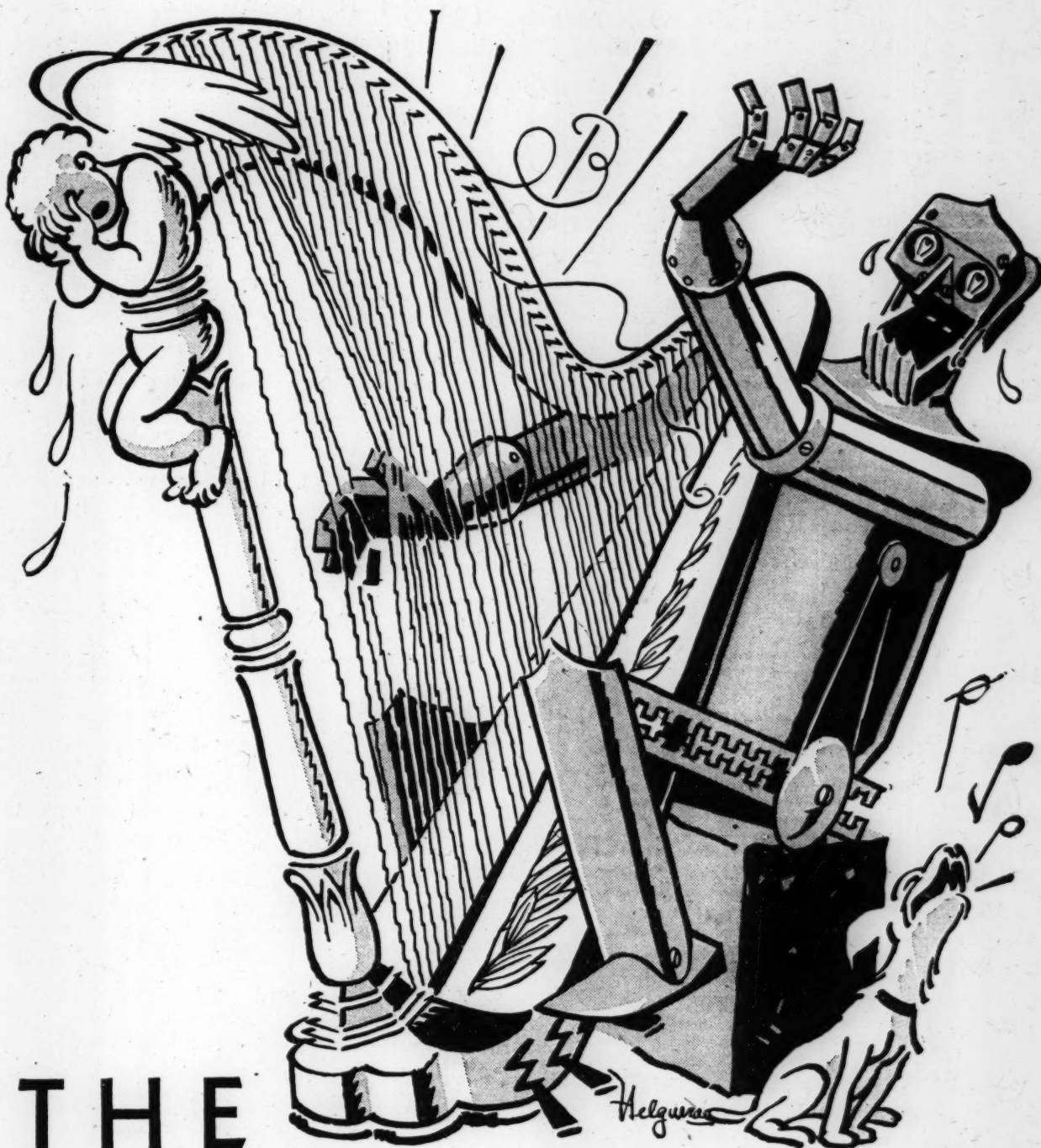


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**QUALITY GUARANTEED**  
We will send you postpaid a 1 1/2-lb. box on receipt of \$1.00, or a 2 1/2-lb. box for \$2.00. Sample it; if you are not positively pleased, return the candy and we will refund your money.

**Candy is Wholesome Food**  
Betsy Ann Chocolate Company,  
Main St., Cambridge, Mass.  
Enclosed is \$..... for ..... boxes of Betsy Ann Chocolates  
Checked Below, Postage Prepaid.  
☐ 1 1/2 lbs. \$1.00 ☐ 2 1/2 lbs. \$2.00  
Name.....  
Street.....  
City.....State.....

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.



# THE ROBOT AS AN ENTERTAINER

Is his substitution for real music a success?

**I**f a Mechanical Man played a harp folk would flock to see the curiosity. But few would expect an artistic treat.

And yet, powerful theatrical interests have undertaken to present to the theatre-going public Mechanical Music as a "superior" form of art. The purpose of this advertisement is to invite attention to this attempt and to point out the harm to American culture that may result.

Synchronization of sound with motion pictures has impressed many as a great advance in the cinema field because it has made dialog pictures possible. Taking advantage of this new interest in movies, theatrical powers have sought to go further and introduce a highly profitable economy by substituting Mechanically Synchronized Music for Real Music in theatres.

Mechanical Music takes on no added merit by being synchronized, so it seems fair to say that the "synchronization" exploitation is largely an overstatement of the case. Nevertheless it is upon the synchronization idea that the attempt to "sell" Mechanical Music is based. Amplified phonograph records could have been used

just as effectively years before the synchronization devices were perfected. But a "smoke screen," such as synchronization, was required to lend some sort of scientific color to the substitution.

The cultural menace of this movement to supplant Real Music with the flat, savourless monotony of Mechanical Music becomes apparent upon a moment's thought.

In the first place, success in eliminating the living artists from the theatre means the eventual corruption of public appreciation of good music, which would be a cultural calamity.

In the second place, reduction of professional musicians to a handful of studio workers would deprive the young of much incentive to develop their talent and to make music their life work.

Machinery is performing great service for Mankind. But a Machine is not an artist. The high purpose of Machinery is to save Men and Women from ignoble and soulless labor, not to perform tasks that are only well done by the hands and hearts of gifted humans.

However perfect reproduced music may be made, it must always fall short of establishing a close contact between performer and listener.

America stands today in the front rank of the Musical World. Our great symphony orchestras excel those of Europe in quality of performance as well as in numbers. And the vast majority of these players are American-born, whereas twenty years ago a native American was rare among them. A large share of credit for this condition is due the American Federation of Musicians, which has served to protect and elevate the living standards of working musicians. Our Grand Opera and concert stage lure the world's greatest artists. In the popular music field we have no rivals the world around. America buys each year more musical instruments than all the nations of Europe, demonstrating that our love of music is an active, not a passive, thing.

Against the excellent reasons for preserving and fostering the Art of Music, the destructive advocates of Canned Music can only advance the proposal that there is greater profit for the theatre in eliminating paid musicians.

The dehumanizing of the theatre is scarcely true progress.

# THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS

Comprising 140,000 professional musicians in the United States and Canada

Joseph N. Weber, President, 1440 Broadway, New York City

## THE REGENT

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NEAR COOLIDGE CORNER  
UNFURNISHED THREE ROOM APARTS.

**T**HESE high class apartments, fashionably located are of moderate rentals. Comprise large living room, a bedroom, breakfast room and kitchenette. They are beautifully decorated and finished, have elevator operator service, private bath, vacuum cleaners, finest plumbing equipment. The building has a dignified entrance; is fire-proof; and is under careful management. Your visit of inspection is cordially welcomed. Rentals from \$115 to \$80 per month.

## Pelham Hall

1234 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE  
NEW UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS OF FROM ONE TO FIVE ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING

**T**HESE apartments beautifully decorated with modern conveniences. Breakfast room; kitchenette; electric refrigerator; Murphy beds in some suites; cedar closets. Completely appointed bathrooms—all with showers. Optional maid service. Restaurant in building. Garage adjoining. \$220 to \$50 per month.

## Longwood Towers

Longwood Station - Brookline

**T**HE accommodations available range from single non-housekeeping rooms with shower to apartments of seven rooms and three baths, with full housekeeping facilities, \$55 to \$500 per month.

Matchless in beauty as a location for an apartment home, Longwood Towers offers also a luxury in appointments and comprehensiveness of service in unfurnished apartments unrivalled in New England. The Restaurant is noted for the excellence of its cuisine and furnishes service of meals to the apartments. Underground garage adjoins. Artificial refrigeration; incineratory; cedar closets.



## NEW RUMANIA DECLARED TO BE IN THE MAKING

(Continued from Page 1)

whose forefathers for generations belonged to a minority group in another nation, and by inheritance knows the minority problem, which is one of Rumania's outstanding problems today. His opponents accuse him of being too generous toward the minority groups, who in turn say he is not generous enough. Only recently he placed 2000 retired former Hungarian state employees who had refused to take the oath of allegiance to Rumania following the war, on the pension list, which adds another 100,000,000 lei to the state's budget. While the Opposition branded the act as anti-Rumanian, the Hungarian press in Transylvania demanded that the retired employees should receive back pay for the past 10 years plus interest. Privileges granted the minority groups, especially since a result of the first free elections, they all have their representatives in Parliament, have given them courage, and from time to time there are incidents of disorder, especially between the younger sets and the students.

Under former government the Hungarian, for example, had little more right in the eyes of the police than the Negro in the South a generation ago.

**Disturbance Is Rife**

There is hatred and distrust which cannot be wiped out within centuries. Not only do the Hungarians and Saxons of Transylvania distrust the people of the old kingdom, but likewise the Rumanians who have lived there during past generations. A Bucharest bank recently established a branch in Transylvania and was compelled to change its name before a peasant would patronize it. The attitude of the old crowd in Bucharest has been high-handed, dominant and without any consideration for the people, who were never allowed to express themselves, and who have well learned the lesson often repeated, "It's better to offend the head than to have it cut off."

Today, under the influence of Mr. Maniu, there is less bending of the head and bowing and scraping and more attention to serious business. On a recent occasion Mr. Maniu was coming out of his office he noticed several women in peasant garb in the hall waiting and he went individually to each and asked what they wanted.

**Regency Is Impressed**

The brilliant Minister of Agriculture is from the ranks of the peasants and was a country school teacher until recently. After his first interview with the Regency, a creation of the old crowd, that august trio expressed their astonishment at his wit and intelligence as if the soil could not breed men!

Rumania is undergoing her greatest change of all time, and unless reaction should come to halt the forward march it will make a new place in Europe for itself. There is an important group of people wondering just which way to turn, follow Maniu to a new day and become a part of western civilization or react with the bureaucrats and share the spoils of office.

Unfortunately the present Government has been left not only an empty treasury but unpaid and overdue debts to the amount of half the annual budget. To balance the budget and make payments on these debts new taxes had to be levied, the collection of which is no easy task, for those most able to pay have thus far escaped under protection.

**Railway Debts Heavy**

The debts of the state railways were enormous and upon close inspection it was found necessary to cancel more than a score of categories of people who never paid when traveling. This list has just been published and it includes names of a few individuals who no doubt do not like this kind of publicity. In the past Rumania has existed for the few, and those few lived well indeed, as princes, and they were all-powerful. Mr. Maniu is building up a Government composed of the best people he can get together from the various provinces as well as from the old kingdom, and once he is sure of the army and both branches of the police force, all of which are continually undergoing changes, he may act with a more powerful hand.

High government employees for the most part are the agents of the old crowd, but many of them are wondering today if they can continue to be disloyal to the state to their own profit. Just now a revision of government employees is taking place, and if it causes no disturbance, and the people yield to

the newly levied taxes, Maniu can be said to have won his hardest battle; for with the excellent crops and a stabilized currency the budget will be balanced.

### Question of Dictatorship

Those who know Mr. Maniu, and who have fought the Opposition with him during 10 long years, say that he is capable of becoming even Dictator if he must—which many claim Rumania must have to get out of her present situation—when he gets all the cards in his hands; but a Dictator of another kind, one with western ideas and a friend of the people, their champion and their protector. During the coming months, the defeated crowd, now without an outstanding leader, will no doubt unfold their last tactics and go to battle again against a David whose defeat would mean that Rumania will fall back—probably not so far—into her half Oriental customs. Mr. Maniu's victory will mean a new Rumania where cowed classes will lift their heads a little higher for the first time, and where faces will turn toward the West, and the wheels of industry and commerce will turn with another rapidity, and justice will have meaning.

## Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

### CANADA

**ONTARIO**  
Brantford: Conservatory of Music, 30 Nelson Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 29.  
Hamilton: Pantages Theater, King Street, East, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.  
St. Catharines: City Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.

### UNITED STATES

**GEORGIA**  
Columbus: Muscogee County Court House, 3 p. m., Oct. 27.

### MAINE

Rockland: Church Edifice, Cedar and Brewster Streets, Oct. 21.

### MASSACHUSETTS

Boston: South Church (The Mother Church):  
Milton: Milton Town Hall, near corner Canton Avenue and White Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 27.  
Watertown: Watertown Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.

### BROOKLINE

Brookline: Pythian Temple, West Elm Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 27.

### LEONISTON

Leoniston: Junior High School Auditorium, School Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

### MARLBOROUGH

Marlborough: Church Edifice, West Main and Winthrop Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 1.

### SOMERVILLE

Somerville: Church Edifice, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

### NEW JERSEY

Asbury Park (First Church): Asbury Park High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 1.

### BAYONNE

Bayonne: Masonic Temple, Fortieth Street and Avenue C, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 2.

### CAMDEN

Camden: New Stanley Theater, Broadway and Market Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 27.

### DOVER

Dover: 24 East Blackwell Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.

### MACKINAW LAKE

Mackinaw Lake: Masonic Temple, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 27.

### PATERSON

Pateron: Public School No. 13, East Twenty-third Street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 31.

### PLAINFIELD

Plainfield: Plainfield High School Auditorium, Ninth Street and Arlington Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 27.

### NEW YORK

Auburn: Universalist Church, South and Lincoln Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 1.

### BROOKLYN

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, southwest corner New York Avenue and Dean Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 2.

### FOREST HILLS

Forest Hills: Community House, Borage Place and Beechknoll Road, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 2.

### FREDONIA

Fredonia (Auspices First Church, Dunkirk): Normal School Chapel, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

### HARMON-ON-HUDSON

Harmon-on-Hudson: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 28.

### MAMARONECK

Mamaroneck: Auditorium of Junior-Senior High School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 29.

### MT. VERNON

Mt. Vernon: Westchester Woman's Club Auditorium, 110 Cray Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 31.

### NEW YORK (Second Church):

Church Edifice, Central Park, West, and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

### NEW YORK (Third Church):

Church Edifice, 583 Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.

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23-27 Lancaster Avenue, ARDMORE, PA.

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Luncheon, Tea, Dinner. Open Weekdays 11-8-Sundays 12-8. McIntyre's Main Line Stores.

### THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

### 1. Darlington and Stockton Rail-

road in England.  
2. They used light beams.  
3. 26,000.  
4. On each is the picture of a great Frenchman or Frenchwoman.  
5. Pro, "forward," gradi, "to go."

## The American Consul in Action and What It Means to Be One

By RICHARD F. BOYCE

### RECENTLY

made an inspection of a tremendous irrigation project for the Department of Agriculture. This project, the construction of which is being done by an American company, is a most inspiring sight, and it was tremendously interesting to learn about the construction, as it is a new type of dam. A governor of any of these United States who wishes to apprehend a criminal who has fled to a distant country will send extradition papers through the Secretary of State at Washington to the American embassy in that country, which will forward them to the consul in the district where the fugitive is in hiding. The consul gets the local officials to hold the man till he is sent for. He may have to swear out a warrant, employ a lawyer and attend the court proceedings.

The Secretary of the Treasury is in charge of public health, the collection of duties on imports into the

United States, the prevention of smuggling liquor, jewels, narcotics and other goods which bring him in close contact with consuls. They every week report on health conditions of every country in the world. They issue bills of health (indicating the health conditions of the port where vessels call) to every ship clearing for an American port. They insure fumigation of ships leaving unhealthy ports. They seal every casket containing the body of a person brought to the United States for burial. They certify invoices on every consular shoulders, and his knowledge of immigration law and regulations, and his knowledge of human nature, are his aids in the proper administration of this work in keeping out aliens not only undesirable in themselves but whose entry is further limited numerically by law.

**Authority on Lace**

The consul in Nottingham becomes an authority on the prices of lace and learns to value the different grades of goods to the value of a consul in Canada makes weekly reports on prices of turnips, another consul reports on grain prices. The consuls investigate and report on smuggling activities, sometimes by wire, sometimes by mail, and the consuls officers of ostensibly bona fide shipments which may contain contraband.

The Secretary of Commerce could not disseminate in his weekly "Commerce Reports," his other daily and weekly bulletins to the various branches of American industry a great amount of the helpful foreign trade information included in those publications if it were not for the consuls who send in a staggering number of reports each year. Due to his intimate knowledge of his district, the consul reports on trade conditions, new industries, new markets, shipping facilities, lists of dealers, labor conditions, customs regulations, etc. He sends information in answer to questions from the Department of Commerce, the State Department and private inquirers. Due to his interest in these matters, it may be truthfully said that he knows much more about the trade conditions in his district than do 99 per cent of the residents thereof.

### On Immigration

The Secretary of Agriculture is concerned with the carrying out of laws designed to protect the United States from the importation of animal and plant diseases. While the department has some foreign representatives to assist it, it also calls on the consuls all over the world to keep it advised of the prevalence of such diseases. On the documents covering the shipment of all goods shipped to the United States which might carry these diseases the consuls attest to the fact that the goods do not exist in his locality or that the goods have been disinfected. When the department wants data concerning certain plants, the consuls will promptly write in from all corners of the earth to tell about the cultivation and use of them.

What is it that is applying the restrictive Immigration Act of 1924? The Immigration Service and the Consular Service. On the consul's shoulders, as he is the first line of defense against the overwhelming desire of people from every other part of the globe to enter the United States, rests a grave responsibility and a great deal of work. Not only do each and every one of the 300,000 aliens annually entering the United States have to get the permission of the consul

before being finally examined and admitted or refused by the Immigration Service, but some 2,000,000 others have put their names on the waiting lists of the various consulates. The pressure and detail of this work is unbelievable.

The system of quota control is complicated and onerous, involving the distribution, issuance and reporting of quota numbers, the tabulating and examination of the 2,000,000 aliens on the waiting lists. The methods used by aliens to evade the law, to deceive, bribe, browbeat or cajole the consuls are innumerable.

When aliens cannot get visas for permanent residence in the United States, they try to get temporary admission—over 1,000,000 such applications are filed in the various consulates. The full responsibility of deciding such cases falls upon the consular shoulders, and his knowledge of immigration law and regulations, and his knowledge of human nature, are his aids in the proper administration of this work in keeping out aliens not only undesirable in themselves but whose entry is further limited numerically by law.

**More, and Still More, Functions**

Every army and navy rely on consuls for information and co-operation. The consul reports regularly on port facilities, which is of highest importance to the navy. A good deal of information of interest to the army is likewise forwarded. When it occurs to the happy navy that the navy lands marines, more often than naval vessels make calls of courtesy, a great deal of work devolves upon the consul in the way of arranging, introducing, interpreting and assisting.

In addition to the above duties, it would surprise you to know how many Americans get themselves lost from their families, who appeal to the consul for news of them, how many veterans receive physical examinations through the consul, how many Americans receive pensions delivered through the consul, how many go to the consul to execute notarial documents for use in the United States, how many are registered as residents abroad—his citizenship is verified by the consul and recorded in his office, as is the birth of their children; and sometimes even their marriage is performed before him. Insurance companies ask him for assistance in settlement of certain claims. Creditors come to the consul to ask his assistance in the collection of debts against both Americans and foreigners.

For all these many duties the consul has regulations, laws and reference books to guide him. His library is in fact a large and useful one. Moreover, unless the office has been destroyed by fire during a recent revolution, war or earthquake, he has precedents among the accumulated correspondence of past years. In some offices this correspondence runs back over a hundred years.

He has the Department of State to instruct him in special cases, and it may be emphasized that the Department of State is the fountain of wisdom for consular procedure. His greatest aid as he matures in the service is his growing experience in his multifarious duties and, like any other experienced professional man, he acquires resourcefulness in dealing with his problems.

[This is the third of six articles on this subject. The fourth is scheduled for tomorrow.]

Luncheon 11 to 2 Dinner 5 to 8  
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## PIONEER DRY SEEK TO HELP W.C.T.U. WORK

Total Abstinence Society's  
Merger Plan Revealed  
at Convention

### SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Indications that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be offered the funds of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society to aid its work in part were voiced by Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman at the State W. C. T. U. convention.

Revelation of the proposal that the pioneer dry society transfer its task to the younger organization brought an enthusiastic response from the 300 W. C. T. U. delegates here. The Total Abstinence Society antedates the W. C. T. U. by about 25 years, but more recently its membership has been dwindling and attempts to secure a quorum have failed. The funds, mostly bequests, are understood to total more than \$15,000. Mrs. Ella Aldrich Gleason, a vice-president of the Total Abstinence Society, says its officers feel it wise to merge with the W. C. T. U. because of the duplication of endeavor. She said a stipulation has been made that the money transferred must be used for work among young people and children.

An intensive campaign against the wet element of Massachusetts which is seeking to bring about the repeal of the State Enforcement Act by a referendum in 1930 has been started through a resolution calling for unanimous opposition to repeal, and through a "Youth's Roll Call" directed by Dr. N. Louise Rand, secretary of the young people's branch. The latter movement is part of a nation-wide drive.

Mrs. Lillian M. Michner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., said she was more afraid of the apathy and indifference of people in prohibition issues than of the bootleggers. She termed idiotic the statement that conditions are worse than before the passing of the Eighteenth Amendment. She asked her audience how much longer the majority would allow the minority of the people to corrupt public officials and make a travesty of justice of the Eighteenth Amendment.

She described at length the work of the Kansas organization, adding that the prohibition law is enforced 90 per cent in that State. She also

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A detailed black and white illustration of a tropical scene. In the foreground, a man in a hat and light-colored clothing is bent over, possibly loading or unloading goods. To his right, a woman in a dress and hat stands looking towards the church. In the background, a large, ornate church with a central dome and arched entrance stands under the shade of several tall palm trees. The scene is set in a tropical environment, likely in the Caribbean or Latin America.

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*of the NEAR-BY*  
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## SPOTLIGHT ON 'BLUES' DOINGS

## Oxford-Cambridge Fixtures Attract Attention as New Term Opens

**LONDON**—The recent commencement of the new term at Oxford and Cambridge Universities focused the sporting spotlight anew on the doings of the rival "Blues" which will be followed with cumulative interest until one by one the intervarsity battles of the winter campaign are decided.

These engagements are yet too far ahead, of course, for serious significance to attach to the word "favorite," but if one had to apply it, it would be as a description for Cambridge, since the Light Blues show every evidence of being exceptionally strong at Rugby football, Association football and field hockey.

The first named of these popular and arduous pursuits awakens in the general public enthusiasm for the interversity clash, second only to that aroused by the boat race in the spring. The big rugby game will draw its thousands to Twickenham, Dec. 10, and incidentally will overshadow the soccer match two days later. Formerly it was a custom of Association footballers to dispute their question of supremacy in the spring term, when they had the stage to themselves, and opinions are of course more freely voiced.

be better to revert to this arrangement, now that contrast between the scenes at rugby and soccer games are so marked.

**Soccer Standard Lower**

Of recent years the standard of soccer at the universities has been far from high, a fact for which the explanation may be said to lie in the greatly advanced popularity of hockey. Nowadays more and more graduates play the stick game than favor the dribbling code in football. Both varsity Rugby fifteens have been seen in action against club sides and it is apparent that while Oxford is at present

ent, largely dependent on its forwards—Cambridge has its most obvious strength among its backs. As a matter of fact, the Light Blues are also exceedingly well served in a pack, and on the form they showed while trouncing the famous Harlequins Saturday, must be regarded as one of the finest club sides in the country.

The Cambridge soccer eleven also got off the mark in great style by beating Corinthians, and the hockey players started brilliantly by overcoming the powerful Beckenham "Colours" team, rich in "internationals" and "blues." The intervarsity game, the event in the hockey players' season,

Considerable dissatisfaction has been caused in French and Belgian soccer circles by the recent decision of the English Football Association that this season it will not be able to send a representative team to oppose these two countries because it intends, instead, to send sides to Germany and Austria. The explanation for the

change. The Christian Science Monitor learns, is merely that a visit from an official English side is wanted by several continental nations that it is not possible to accept invitations from all to open up new ground without temporarily vacating some of the old, but this knowledge affords scant consolation to French soccer enthusiasts for the lost fixture with England, that dates back to the very early days of the game in France, and is regarded there always as "the" match of the year.

**Badminton on the Boom**

Last spring, it may be recalled, all nations were made by the Hungarians

Football authorities against the Newcastle United team, and just recently there has been a reperussion of the affair in a recent official statement from the English Football Association declaring it to be "of the opinion from the indifferent displays given by Newcastle United during the tour that the Hungarian Football Association was justified in endeavoring to cancel the contract." English professionals are still regarded on the Continent as the best exponents of the finer points of soccer, but they are expected not to trifle with the opposition they meet but to go "all out" and afford the

The winter game of badminton—one of the fastest and most strenuous pastimes in existence—is entering just now upon an unprecedented boom. The program of more than 50 open tournaments is heavier than ever before, and next month there is to be a big Interspersary championship meeting. Coinciding with the great leap in popularity has come the intensification of the international aspect of the game. This month a team of star Irish and English players have been giving exhibitions in Denmark, and it is expected the British side will undertake

to tour Canada toward the end of the season as was done four years ago. Particular headway has been made in badminton in Wales, where as many as 51 clubs are now affiliated to the Welsh Badminton Union, the governing body established only last year.

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## Mexican-American Water Board Meets

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SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 10

WASHINGTON—The International Water Commission, consisting of three engineers from the United States and three from Mexico, has reconvened in Washington to continue its study of the respective rights of the two countries concerning division of the waters of the Rio Grande, Colorado and Tia Juana Rivers, streams which flow on both sides of the international boundary.

The first session consisted of a welcome by Joseph P. Cotton, Undersecretary of State, a response by

The commission is considering among other water problems the feasibility of building two or more large storage dams in the channel of the Rio Grande as an aid to irrigation both in Mexico and the United States. The decision of the commission will be submitted to the Secretary of State, a response by Secretary Dozal, chairman of the Mexican delegation, inspection of the Pan-American building, where meetings are being held, and a short business meeting to consider routine matters.

When you purchase goods advertised in *The Christian Science Monitor*, or answer a *Monitor* advertisement—please mention the *Monitor*.



## AZERBAIJAN DEVELOPS ITS OIL INDUSTRY

Side by Side With Oil, Peasant Trade Flourishes in Former Land of Beys

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BAKU, Azerbaijan—Side by side with the new electrical railroad which serves the Baku oil district one can see, plodding along the dusty road, a line of brightly painted arabs, or peasant carts with enormous wheels, carrying loads of watermelons and driven by dark-skinned Azerbaijan Tartars. Here one has a tangible expression of the sharp contrasts which are such a common feature of Azerbaijan life. On one side is a highly mechanized oil industry, connected with all the great markets of the world; on the other, a primitive and backward Muhammadan peasantry, which before the revolution was almost completely illiterate.

The very existence of a Soviet régime in a country like Azerbaijan represents a tremendous break with the traditional past. It means an effort to set up a system based on the rule of the industrial workers and poor peasants in a land where, except in the Baku oil-fields, there were few native workers before the revolution and where the poorer peasants were so bound by half-feudal, half-patriarchal ties to the deposed khans, the important men of their districts, that in many cases they refused for some time to take and plow the confiscated land of these beys and khans, on the ground that the Shariat, the Muhammadan code of laws, forbade such appropriation of other people's property.

**The People's Writing**  
One of the most visible changes in Azerbaijan is in the matter of written language. Everywhere in Baku one sees unfamiliar words in familiar Latin characters. The traditional Arabic script of the Koran has been discarded. This change, which has also taken place in neighboring Turkey and in many Eastern countries of the Soviet Union is dictated both by political and by educational considerations. It is a symbol of the new order of things, when, as a general rule, only the bey and the mullah (Muhammadan priest) could read the difficult Arabic characters and the common man was left in total ignorance. It is stated that literacy has increased from 2 to 20 per cent the introduction of the new alphabet.

**Woman in Azerbaijan**, as in most Eastern countries, has always occupied a position of subordination. Before the revolution the wearing of the "chador," or head covering which also veils the lower part of the face, was almost universal; and even today, notwithstanding the strenuous agitation against it, one sees a considerable number of veiled women in Baku. The work of educating and emancipating women is largely centralized in the club of Ali Baimram, in Baku, where organizers are trained for the village "zhendets," or departments for work among women.

The club of Ali Baimram, which has a constant membership of over a thousand Azerbaijan women, maintains a variety of courses in sewing and various trades, besides teaching its members to read and write. It turns out women specialists in the most varied types; typists, expert in the use of the new alphabet, and pioneer actresses, for in pre-war times women's parts on the Azerbaijan stage were always taken by men.

**Cult of Leninism**  
Posters and placards are a conspicuous feature in the club. One sees a mullah represented as a spider, holding all the people under his influence, Lenin and his wife, Mme. Krupskaya, pointing the way to new life for the Eastern peoples and Lenin showing the letters of the new alphabet to the peasants, while the mullah vainly tries to chain them to the old Arabic characters. The cult of Leninism is very strongly developed here, as in the whole Soviet East; and among these Oriental peoples, with their fondness for songs and legends, it is said that more folk tales have grown up about Lenin than in the case in Russia proper.

Azerbaijan is gradually becoming

more industrialized. The pre-war policy of keeping Azerbaijan and other Caucasian countries largely as feeders of raw material to the Russian factories has been reversed, and new local factories are beginning to utilize silk, cotton and other raw material which the country produces. Aside from the Baku oil wells, which have steadily been expanding their output, a new industrial center has grown up in Gyzadza (formerly Elizavetpol) where a number of new textile mills are functioning.

It should not be imagined that the effort to build up a Socialist system in a primitive Asiatic country goes altogether smoothly. Your correspondent's stay in Baku happened to coincide with a vigorous "cleansing" of the Azerbaijan Socialist Party, when stories which might otherwise have rested on rumor and hearsay were, figuratively speaking, being shouted from the housetops, or at least published in full detail in the newspaper.

So in the Agdam region—the president of the Soviet Executive Committee, Asad Karayev, gave one of his relatives and a private factory owner over 4,000,000 silk cocoons which should have gone to some state or co-operative body, with the result that a profit of over 50,000 rubles was illegally made. In Nakhichevan, a remote territory bordering on Persia and separated from the main body of Azerbaijan by Armenia, the secretary of the Communist Party Committee, Alikperov, was charged with keeping his wife veiled and punishing her, arranging debauches and banishing from Nakhichevan anyone who ventured to criticize him. A former official in Gochkal was accused of buying a piano out of the funds of the local co-operative. Such cases could be multiplied indefinitely. Apparently there are also a considerable number of Azerbaijan native Communists who, while joining the Communist Party and holding administrative posts themselves, give little encouragement to their wives to cast off the veil.

It will probably be a long time before Asiatic habits, including the use of office as a means of personal enrichment, are altogether outlived in Azerbaijan. But the changes which the Soviet régime has brought to that country are real and deep, if only because a whole younger generation has grown up under the influence of new ideas.

## General Assembly Meets in Glasgow

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
GLASGOW—The minority of the United Free Church of Scotland, their declared intention not to join the Union of the Churches of Scotland, opened in Glasgow recently what, in effect, is the first General Assembly of the Continuing Church. The Rev. James Barr was appointed moderator, officers were selected, and certain acts necessitated by the disruption were passed.

An act was adopted declaring that all acts relating to an incorporating union with the Church of Scotland were suspended and inoperative, and remitting to the General Assembly Committee to consider and report to the General Assembly in May, 1930, as to further procedure to be taken with regard to these.

Another act was passed embodying the heads of agreement relating to the amicable settlement with the majority. The Rev. Dr. D. M. Forrester, who submitted it, pointed out that its effect was that there would be no litigation, so far as the general properties and funds of the church were concerned, and he added that they would also discontinue any local applications to the law courts.

At the evening meeting of the assembly, at which the Rev. James Barr presided, there were close on 2000 people present. In his address as moderator Mr. Barr reminded his listeners that that was not the first occasion on which the church in days of crisis had met in general assembly in Glasgow, the most historical being the meeting of the famous assembly of 1638.

There were three great questions on which he would like their church to speak out with no uncertain voice. One was that of war. They rejoiced in the noble efforts to outlaw war, and his wish was that the most advanced pacifist would find in their church a spiritual home. The second subject was the housing of the people—a moral as well as an economic problem—and the third was the question of temperance.

**BOROUGH OF DERBY HONORS J. H. THOMAS**  
**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
DERBY—The honorary freedom of the borough of Derby was recently conferred upon William Hart, an alderman, and James Henry Thomas, Lord Privy Seal.

From the time that Mr. Thomas first came to Derby, 20 years ago, he has continued to hold the confidence of the electorate, and the town's appreciation of his services, first as member of Parliament and now as Privy Seal, was evidenced in the ceremony which took place in the Central Hall, Derby, recently.

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## Mining Tin at Tai Ping Without Modern Din



Wood holds sway in construction of industrial plants in the Straits Settlement, and the lowly wheelbarrow still retains place against the mechanization of electric trains of dump carts used in other lands. But who knows what will happen when a "cultural wage" is demanded by the Malays.

## FRENCH AUTHOR SEES WORKER ON TWO CONTINENTS

Essentials of Living Conditions Bared and Reasons for Difference Shown

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
PARIS—Small enthusiasm was roused here by the announcement that Henry Ford was to erect numerous factories in Europe in which workmen would be paid on an average two-thirds more than they had been accustomed to receive. The investigation initiated with the help of Edward A. Filene of Boston, U. S. A., and carried out under the auspices of the International Labor Bureau, at Geneva, roused the disapproval in general of the French manufacturers.

And yet these men, Mr. Ford and Mr. Filene, are convinced European producers have got to pay their employees higher wages. The situation in France, as compared with the United States, is extraordinary. A book has just appeared here on this subject, written by a Frenchman who has not only lived but worked in America. The author is M. Henri Dubreuil, and the title of the work is "Standards."

**Living Comparisons**  
M. Dubreuil has assumed that a workman of equal professional value would gain in France's for one hour's work 4 francs, or 16 cents, and in America 60 cents. On this basis, he estimated the amount of time the Frenchman has to labor to gain the same necessity of life as the American. His findings are extremely interesting. It takes the Frenchman 15 minutes to earn his loaf of bread, and the American 6; 22 minutes to purchase a liter of milk, against the American's 13; two hours and a half for a dozen eggs, to the American's 55 minutes; two hours' work to gain a pound of chicken, for which the Frenchman works only a half hour; for a ton of coal, the Frenchman puts in 85 hours of work, the American 23; 75 hours for a suit of clothes, against which the American can buy better after 50 hours; and 20 hours for a pair of shoes, to the American's 8.

The American laborer has his automobile, which it has taken 13 weeks of his salary to purchase; the Frenchman to obtain an equivalent car must work a year and a half. Five liters of gasoline cost the American 20 minutes to earn, and it now as Privy Seal, was evidenced in the ceremony which took place in the Central Hall, Derby, recently.

On one point the situation is reversed. A month's rent of a very modest dwelling can be paid for in France with 35 hours' work, whereas the American must give 75. But what a contrast is the habitableness and comfort of the two homes. The American has a bath and central heating, which the Frenchman has not, and has kitchen and other domestic appliances with which the

American wife is familiar and to which the French wife is unaccustomed.

**Co-operation**  
M. Dubreuil asks soberly what is the matter? He gives three answers: America possesses raw materials which France has to buy. In America the employer and the employee collaborate in order to make production abundant, whereas in France there is discord among the classes. In America the workman pays one-tenth out in various taxes, while in France the workman turns over one-third.

None of these reasons, however, would apparently satisfy either Mr. Ford or Mr. Filene. Pay a higher wage, and accept low profits would be their advice, and all Europe is watching what the effect is going to be of Mr. Ford's bold experiment along these lines. Will it succeed? Will it drive up wages? Can the industries stand it? Will it wreck us, or make us? The French manufacturer is querying along with his other European colleagues? There will be a vast overturning, if Europeans can become convinced that these Americans are right, for to the American the scale of prices paid throughout the whole gamut of labor in most of the European countries is wrong from the ground up. France is no exception, as M. Dubreuil's inquiry shows, and even his figures do not disclose the truly pitiful wages on which countless men and women are, trying to pay for their food, clothes, and lodging.

## Educational Value of Cinema Is Tested

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
SHEFFIELD—Leeds University, in conjunction with the historical association, hopes soon to have a valuable contribution to make to the question of the educational value of the cinema. This university has put Miss Cassitt, a graduate of London, into touch with the Yorkshire education authorities, so that for the last nine months she has been visiting the schools in the West Riding with three educational films, dealing respectively with the British blockade of the Continent in the Napoleonic War, Roman Britain and phases of American history. Miss Cassitt is noting the effect of these displays on the children, and will present her views in a report to be completed about the end of the year.

At this university work on the mining department and on the new physics department has almost been completed, and an extension of the chemistry department is to be undertaken. Notable advances are also being made in Hull, where the intellectual life of the city is being greatly stimulated by the prospect of the speedy opening of a university college. The Lord Mayor of Hull, Benno Pearlman, has just given £500 for the establishment of a scholarship in this college. At the same time there has been opened in Hull the Mortimer collection of pre-historic antiquities, which Col. G. H. Clarke has presented to the corporation.

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## GREEKS FORM AGRICULTURAL STATE BANK

Venezelos Is Hopeful of Its Activities—Value of Wheat Crop

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
ATHENS—The formation of an agricultural bank in Greece, which has been a much discussed subject since the re-establishment of the Republic, has at last become a reality and the official opening took place recently.

This enterprise, which was provided for under the terms of the last loan raised by Greece on the international market, is considered as one of the most important events called upon to revolutionize the economic life of Greece in the next few years.

Hitherto the Greek National Bank has been the medium through its agricultural credit section which has been responsible for the advancement of agriculture. The Refugee Settlement Commission, an international body working under the auspices of the League of Nations, in the last few years has also rendered invaluable services toward the development and progress of agriculture in this country.

**Amount of Capital**  
The new bank has 1,600,000,000 drachmas (440,000,000) at its disposal to launch immediately in business.

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ness. Of this sum 650,000,000 have been furnished by the National Bank 550,000,000 have been granted by the state from the productive loan contracted lately with English and American firms, and 450,000,000 have been obtained from the 650,000,000 drachmas which have been turned over to the state by the National Bank on the occasion of establishing the Bank of Greece.

The latter amount has been ceded to the Agricultural Credit Bank without imposing on it any obligation as to the payment of interest, so it is hoped that the bank will be in a state to extend loans at a rate of interest 2 per cent less than it would be able to do without such an arrangement.

**Government's Attitude**  
Explaining the Government's attitude toward the new enterprise, Eleutherios Venezelos says that if the regulations of the bank are strictly enforced the initial capital of 1,600,000,000 drachmas will at the end of 10 years remain not only intact, but will have a margin of interest, so it is hoped that the bank will be in a state to extend loans at a rate of interest 2 per cent less than it would be able to do without such an arrangement.

He believes that his agricultural policy will augment the quantity of the staple cultures of the country by 25 per cent in the next three years. Last year the quantity of the wheat crop produced was about 450,000 tons. An increase of 112,500 tons in a short period would be a great contribution to the national wealth of the country. If Greece continues to advance in the measure scheduled by the program of the actual administration, within nine years from now on Greece will be able to declare herself altogether independent of the foreign markets where she buys the greatest part of her bread today.

## German Ships Plan Expansion in South

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BERLIN—The Hamburg-American Line intends to withdraw the two steamers Thuringia and Westphalia from the North Atlantic service and put them in the passenger and freight service to the east coast of South America. The change will take place after the completion of the conversion of the Albert Ballin class in 1930.

The ships will then be named General San Martin and General Artigas. Their first trips to the east coast ports of South America will be in April, 1930.

The Hapag also announces that its ships, the Bayern, the Baden, and the Wurttemberg which are already running on the South American route will next winter be made more speedy by the installation of Bauer Wacht turbines.

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## Lord Wolmer Finds Britain's Wire Services Need Private Ownership

Excess of Cost in Every Case Over That in United States, He Says, Is Due to Inefficiency Set Up by Political Control

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—Lord Wolmer, formerly Assistant Postmaster-General for Britain, publishes figures showing that telephones and telegraphs in the United States are run much more cheaply than in England. Writing in The Times, Lord Wolmer points out that this is not confined to individual cases, but extends generally to the entire system of inland communication by wire.

Lord Wolmer thinks this state of things inevitable so long as the post-office is run as a department of the state. Speaking with all the weight attaching to one who has himself been in charge of the system he finds inefficient, he advises that political control should be abolished and that of private enterprise should be set up in its place.

The average cost of installing a telephone in America is £46. In Britain it is £77. "If our telephone system had been constructed as cheaply as the American," he says, "instead of costing £125,000,000 it would have cost £76,000,000."

The same applies to working charges. The average paid by each subscriber for telephone facilities in England varies from £13 for close-in connections to £41 in the case of subscribers living five miles from the exchange. In the United States the corresponding figures are respectively £9 and £28. Yet the American service is worked at a profit and the British one at a loss.

In the case of telegraphs the contrast is equally striking. Viscount Wolmer says, "whereas the (British) Postoffice made a loss on the telegraph service last year of £1,350,000, the two principal American companies made profits totaling more than £4,000,000."

The higher officials are too poorly paid to attract the ability necessary for the successful administration of a concern with capital investment of £142,000,000. A man who is responsible for work costing £18,000,000 per annum receives £1500 and his "second-in-command" receives £1100. As regards the lower ranks, Lord Wolmer says "standards of ordain pay shall depend on seniority and rank. There is no monetary incentive to good work. A postman may walk 15 miles in six hours or in four, a sorter may sort 25 letters a minute or 50, a telegraphist may send 50 words a minute or 100, their pay will not be in the least affected."

## SIAMESE CATS HAVE SHOW 'ON THEIR OWN'

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—Few varieties of cats have a show all to themselves, but this is the case with the Siamese. There was a fine entry at the recent Siamese Cat Club's Show, when Hun Giffin won the championship for males. A large proportion of the exhibitors were men, a working man, Mr. Wickling, being the owner of the champion female, Fairlight Gypsy. The Siamese makes a charming companion, being more like a dog in the way it will accompany its owner on a walk and likes being patted rather than stroked.

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## Fashions and Dressmaking

## Winter Fads and Fancies

By ELEN FOSTER

Now that the "shouting and the tumuk" that followed the showing of the new collections is over and the fundamentals of the winter modes have been established, one has time calmly to consider what the new season has brought forth beside the all-important items of the higher waistline and the longer skirt. And, by the way, the time must surely have been ripe for a radical change in feminine fashions, for never has been seen a new mode so speedily adopted as that which made its appearance in the winter collections. Skirts have dropped and waists have risen almost overnight. Even the woman of ampler proportions has accepted the new silhouette without a murmur and, strange as it may seem, it has proved almost as universally becoming to the woman of this type as to those of slender figure.

As a matter of fact, the longer skirt tends to give a slimmer line to the figure. The French designers have been exceedingly clever in molding the frock to the matronly figure so as to diminish rather than exaggerate its proportions.

A prominent feature of the new collections, which has survived the change in the silhouette, is the bolero jacket which reaches just below the normal waistline and hangs in a slightly rounded line at the back of the bodice. This bolero usually ends at the under-arm seams, and the front of the bodice may be slightly bloused or be cut quite plain with a narrow belt at the waistline. Patou has an interesting variation of the bolero effect in the form of a blousing at the back of the bodice which follows the same rounding line as the jacket back. He uses this on every

type of frock, from the tweed street costume to the most elaborate evening gown of velvet, tulle or lace. And speaking of Patou, the new dahlia color, which this designer brought out in his winter collection, has had a great success. There are two shades of this—a rich, dark, reddish-purple which is used for daytime costumes, especially for afternoon frocks, replacing the all-black frock, and a lighter tone, which is seen in any number of the evening gowns. One of the loveliest color combinations imaginable is found in the ensemble the foot of which is of broadcloth in the darker dahlia tone with a band around the bottom and deep collar and cuffs of soft blue fox. The frock worn with this coat is of the same dahlia color in crepe-marcain, made with the rounded blouse at the back of the bodice and an "umbrella skirt" with a narrow belt around the natural waistline. The "umbrella skirt," by the way, is another revival of pre-war days, which is to be found in the models of a number of the leading houses.

Lucien Lelong, whose collection is one of the outstanding successes of the season, is also using several new colors which he calls "false shades." For example, grays which give the impression of mauve, violets which border on blue, and greens which have a tendency toward yellow or blue. Of these, in the view of the author, Lelong's green is one of the most appealing. There is a lovely ensemble in this shade (which is a bit bluer than the popular reseda-green), which consists of a velvet coat with a slight flare at the bottom, a box-pleated skirt just below the waistline at the back, and a deep collar and cuffs of beige fox, and a frock of printed velvet, showing a green background with a small, conventional design in beige. The skirt at the back is a feature which is seen in both the frocks and coats of this collection. It is usually box-pleated and seems to grow from lustrous bands or lines of tucking at the sides, quite narrow at the beginning and widening out in the middle of the back.

## "Culottes," or Knickers

One has become so used to seeing culottes, or "knickers," taking the place of the underslip or petticoat in the models of the winter collections that they have long since ceased to be a novelty. Plain, loose knickers of tweed are worn under sports or street costumes of the same material, which often have a loose panel at the front, giving comfort for walking or for the woman who drives her car. Sometimes these knickers are of jersey or cashmere, matching the sweater or the tucked-in blouse of the tailored costume. A costume of this kind was seen recently which consisted of a three-quarter length coat of navy blue tweed, lined with red jersey and with a scarf of the latter material attached to the collar, a navy blue skirt with a deep, snugly fitted yoke fastened at the side with three blue buttons and a tucked-in blouse and knickers of the red jersey.

Culottes are shown with evening frocks, especially those of transparent materials, by any number of the leading designers, notably Cheruit, Worth and Louisoltinger. Frocks of black tulle, chiffon or lace often have culottes of black satin which reach just below the knee, usually edged with a band of black lace, sometimes hanging loosely and sometimes buttoned tightly around the limbs. Mme. Worth of the House of Cheruit goes a step further and shows a charming princess frock of lustrous black panne velvet with a light blue drapery on the bodice and pantaloons of the same color reaching nearly to the ankles, buttoned tightly

around the edge. Dimly visible through layers of this material, the little culotte has no hint of masculinity, on the other hand, it is the most feminine of garments, beside being far more modest and comfortable than the tight underslip or petticoat of satin or crepe-de-chine.

## Gloves Return for Evening

No doubt rumors of the revival of the long-wristed glove for evening wear have long since reached America, so there is nothing to do but to corroborate the report. There seems no question that the glove manufacturers may hope for a return of the days when gloves were as important an item of the evening costume as the stockings or slippers. As yet there has been no revival of the very long mosquito-glove which wrinkled its way nearly to the shoulder. The new glove is rather stiff, unwrinkled, rather on the type of the gauntlet, without buttons, and the longest seen did not reach quite to the elbow. But the colors! Bright purple, French-blue, emerald-green and lacquer-red are worn with all-black or shimmering white frocks of satin, tulle or velvet, and slippers and, in some cases, big fans of ostrich feathers show the same brilliant color. Beige or rose-beige gloves are preferred for colored frocks, and black reminiscent of those sponsored so long ago by that charming artist, Yvette Guilbert, are often worn by the smart Parisienne with the black evening frock and some-



Coat of Beige Broadcloth With Collar and Cuffs of Broadtail in the Same Shade. From Lucien Lelong.

times with the daytime frock as well. The writer's neighbor at a luncheon the other day, was an American woman whose frock was of emerald-green georgette; whose hat, one of Agnes's quaint little bonnets, was of black panne velvet; whose stockings were of finest black silk with plain black satin pumps; and whose hands were encased in loose-wristed gloves of black glacé kid.

## Jewelers Discover New Effects

JEWELS are more lovely today than they have ever been in history, for the designers have borrowed not only what was fine in the work of the ancient Egyptians and medieval Italians but have added qualities of movement and light that no one has ever achieved before. Remarkable as the work of the ancient craftsmen undoubtedly was, they were handicapped by crude implements which did not allow a full revelation of the beauty concealed inside a hard substance like the diamond, and by having only a limited variety of gems from which to choose. Today the range of color is immense, and even the stubborn diamond, hardest of all minerals, can be persuaded to take almost any shape. Not content with this, however, designers of note, like Mauboussin, are constantly experimenting in order to get new vitality into their pieces, and in this light is the greatest factor.

It was found that a pattern of gems set into a curved piece of metal was vastly more "lively" than the same pattern set flat. The light struck the stones at different angles and was reflected in different ways. From this discovery it was but a step to the next, and today the best pieces show the jewels set at different levels. Sometimes the metal itself is shaped; sometimes the jewels vary in height; often both devices are used in one piece. The foliage of a tree, for instance, will be represented by closely massed emeralds sunk into the curved platinum setting, the multicolored flowers and fruit projecting almost a quarter of an inch—quite an appreciable height in a hat or a shoulder brooch.

Further interest is added by the suggestion of variety in texture. The leaves may be set unevenly to represent the broken surface of foliage; the flowers be in flat-cut stones to show the translucence of petals, and the fruit in cabochon gems to give the correctly smooth and round effect. In order to provide further contrast, the jeweled tree will probably grow out of a pot of polished onyx or cloudy crystal.

A tree in a pot, or a nosegay of jeweled flowers in a vase of onyx or jade are favorite devices for hat brooches this season. But brooches take a wide variety of shapes, and they sometimes rely on a clever use of perspective to make a small brooch appear to be a large one. This is illustrated in the design of a motorcar climbing the brow of the hill. The coachwork is of vivid green enamel with crystal windows; brilliant are used for the wheels, and a smooth, bat-cut diamond for the axle. The diamond and onyx tiger, which also forms a hat brooch, shows exquisite workmanship and an accurate knowledge of anatomy; indeed, he is so wonderfully modeled that he almost seems to quiver. Onyx being a hard mineral, great skill and patience must have been in the carving of the stripes. In the seaplane, a model of a machine entered for the last Schneider Cup race, the polished platinum propeller is effectively contrasted with the roughness of the body; the float is of onyx and so is the head of the pilot.

In the jeweled bracelet M. Mauboussin acknowledges that, in spite of his modernity, he, like many another designer, casts an occasional admiring glance backward. In this case it was quite clearly an old Persian rug that inspired him. These new bracelets are so flexible that they can be rolled up like a tape measure and suffer no harm.

## Adjustable Turbans

AN ADJUSTABLE turban that is snug-fitting and still allows two or three inches in headsize is among the millinery novelties of the season. The turban is fitted and draped on the head, each fold tucked permanently in place, and then by means of an invisible clasp the headsize can be adjusted to suit the wearer. Sometimes this clasp takes the form of an ornament or sports turbans, loops and buttons are arranged as a trimming feature as well as a means of adjusting the headsize.

This idea is not limited to the turban in its simplest form but applies also to those of more elaborate drapings with novel side effects, draped back lines and other features that are noticeable in the imported models. Women who vary their coiffure from time to time are especially appreciative of this adjustable feature, as the hairline in the back can be entirely covered or not, according to the arrangement of the dress and the requirement of the hair or outside garment with which the turban is to be worn.

When the turban is to be removed and the appearance of the coiffure must be considered, a loose adjustment is advised as the hair does not have the flattened look that follows the wearing of a tightly-bound headpiece. The turban is also more easily removed and replaced with the headsize at its maximum, which is an obvious advantage.

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## Raincoats Show Gay Colors

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

THE new autumn waterproofs might easily be mistaken for well-cut town coats, and, indeed, they are intended to serve the dual purpose. Fashioned of soft, warm, loosely-woven tweed, proofed by a special process, they appear in all the new weaves and shades that make tweeds so desirable this season. The proofing does not rubberize the tweed nor make it stiff, and it permits the free circulation of air, but the water simply runs off instead of being absorbed.

Tweeds have never been so varied. Diagonal, ripple, bird's-eye and basket weaves compete for favor with flecked and checked designs. For colors there are the soft heather tones, from mauve to mulberry; beige, gray and light green, gray with red, and rich brown shades speckled with orange or yellow.

Twenty-five per cent of the coats are double-breasted and have plain, notched collars with long revers. The rest are given collars in beaver or couli, or may either be straight and upstanding, or be shaped so that they can be folded to frame the face comfortably when the coat is closed. Some coats have belts all round, others half belts; on several models a waistline is indicated by clever cutting or by contrasted seamings.

Tweed needs to be skillfully handled or it makes any but the slimmest person look bulky, and these new tweeds are fashioned with care. The yoke, straight, pointed or castellated, is used extensively to insure a trim fit on the shoulders, to prevent bagginess under the arm, and to allow for the insertion of extra fullness where required; an inset piece at the back of the coat tapers toward the hem to give a slimming effect, and for a big figure the coat is cut very straight and has no belt—flares are too bulky, and a belt would break the long line. To achieve an additional appearance of trimness the tweed is sometimes reversed, with the smooth face outward, giving it the appearance of cloth. All the waterproof tweed coats are lined with moisture-proof artificial silk.

But tweeds, attractive as they are, have to face the competition of velvet waterproofs which appear in endless new designs and shades. Small checks, large overchecks, spots, tans, diamond and honeycomb patterns are seen, as well as plain velvets. These raincoats also have a proofed silk lining, and are given raglan sleeves so that they will slip easily over the jacket of a winter suit. An interesting model in checked velvet has a narrow stand-up collar and buttons down the front, the buttons being placed in two groups of six. Black velvet faces the collar and cuffs and pipes the pockets and buttonholes.

Proofed silk and satin macintoshes are also in fashion, and this season the smartest show straight fronts that button right up to the

chin, the fronts and collar being outlined with a narrow strip of black. With both velvet and silk raincoats go jaunty little hats to match with a broad brim turned sharply off the face. Coats with short shoulder capes and long circular capes are also much liked, but they are not so easy to wear.

## Capes—Playful and Serious

SOME of the smartest of the between-season street frocks feature short, detachable capes, reaching only to the normal waistline and with an attractive, self-finished neckline. These modish little capes give a slight suggestion of warmth, as seems suitable for autumn, but are so designed as to be discarded at any time when the dress is to be worn under a coat or when it is to be used for indoor purposes.

While this novelty was originally shown in tweeds and other lightweight woollens, the convenience and becomingness of the models commended the idea to ingenious copyists who have interpreted it in terms of silk, satin, heavy crepe-de-chine and other suitable street fabrics. An especially good design in tweed-patterned silk has the waist-length cape buttoned with stitched tabs to the back of the left, there being a short center tab and a longer one on each side, the cluster of three so placed as to form an attractive trimming feature. The close back gives the effect of a bolero. The fronts are similarly caught to the belt on each side leaving only the arm portions free, in typical cape style.

The neckline of such a cape is sufficiently plain to correspond with the semi-tailored style of the model, but may have some pretty criss-crossing of loops or buttoning of tabs matching the finish of the frocks of which it forms a part. There is sometimes a narrow upstanding collar in the back, stitched flat to continue over the shoulders as a band and meeting in a V-shaped neck opening under a clasp matching the one on the belt of the frock.

When made of a fairly substantial fabric, these little capes require no lining and present no difficulties beyond the skill of the average home dressmaker.

## New to the West

A SEMI-PRECIOUS stone, used extensively in Russia for many years, has just made its bow to Bond Street. It is called rhodonite, and is a pretty brownish-pink mineral with dark blue veining. Beads of rhodonite strung on blue cord to match the markings make a choker necklace that tones particularly well with the new colorful tweeds. A long rope of these beads ending in a blue silk tassel can be worn with a pink, a beige or a blue afternoon frock. The mineral is found in the United States.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Scott on the Art of Landscape Gardening

"NOTHING is more completely the child of art than a garden." Sentence how often quoted! But how many of us could say offhand who uttered it? And how many remember that a certain famous novelist of a century ago, one Sir Walter Scott, wrote an essay "On Ornamental Plantations and Landscape Gardening" and that in this essay he made a spirited plea that the garden be considered among the so-called fine arts.

We all know what an enthusiast Scott could be when his imagination was stirred. It was stirred in the summer of 1823 when he was asked to investigate a new system of transplanting large trees, which a certain Sir Henry Stewart of Allanton was just then trying out. Scott visited Allanton, was straightway intrigued by the scheme, and later sent to the Quarterly Review, instead of a mere report, a story of the vicissitudes which gardening in general has passed through, and a comment on its importance in comparison with the other arts.

True, the "grand manner" in which Scott begins his essay seems old-fashioned enough to us of today: "Amidst the various sources of amusement which a country residence offers to its proprietor, the improvement of the appearance of the house and adjacent demesne will ever hold a high place." But the thought, after all, is in line with our present-day trend of thought, and when we find him arguing that beauty and utility are strictly interrelated in the improving of a place, as surely as in any of the other arts, we are immediately won to him.

Very shortly in his discourse Scott takes issue with Horace Walpole's history of gardening and here we readily agree with him that Walpole confused the garden proper with the chase or park. Whereas, Sir Walter urges, the park has always had a character of its own and one that did not change, the garden has been a gradual growth from the small kitchen-and-flower-garden combined of the old feudal lords. This garden did not remain static but changed with the times, growing larger and more ornamental as the times grew more settled and less warlike. When it became no longer necessary for men to live huddled together behind castle walls it was possible for the pleasure to become more spacious and as it grew spacious new forms of decoration were introduced. Sometimes there were terraces, sometimes canals, sometimes even "battering-houses and terraces connected by elaborate staircases and balustrades." Such an evolution from such an origin makes a degree of artificiality in a garden excusable, explains indeed, Scott, points out, why a garden is so positively "the child of art."

Consideration of the various kinds of ornamentation leads to mention of the use of artificial water works. Scott's appreciative criticism—should we say critical appreciation?—of the famous fountains of Versailles is quite in line with the

opinion of our own day. Those who have seen that exhibition," says he, referring to the playing of the fountains, "will certainly say they have witnessed the most magnificent and interesting scene, far beyond what they might have previously supposed it was within the compass of human art to produce." He qualifies this statement however. "We do not mean to say that the expense was altogether well laid out which was necessary to bring the waters of the Seine by the mediation of a complicated bundle of sticks, to throw SUMMERSETS at Versailles. This is entirely a separate affair. The present question merely is, whether, the money being spent, and the water works completed a great example of human power over the elements has not been given, and a corresponding effect produced? We at least, are prepared to answer in the affirmative."

The narrative of the garden goes on. Scott points out how during the Civil Wars of Charles many of the nobles, even if they did not lose everything, lost their parks or chases. This made them cling the more devotedly to their "trim gardens" whenever it was possible for them to save those. The fondness which the British nobles had so long shown for their preserves was now lavished on the gardens which in consequence soon reached a high point of perfection, confessedly artificial, but splendidly ordered and as full of grace as of dignity.

Then came the swing of the pendulum and the vogue for naturalism at any cost. Scott calls Kent and his followers "The School of Spade and Mattock." He acknowledges that Kent held some good theories but feels that his practice was bad and the practice of his followers worse. Under their régime many of the finest of the old gardens were "stubbed up" and this naturally spelled grief for such a lover of all things antiquarian as was Scott.

A return to better things, in his opinion, comes about through the influence of Payne Knight and Uvedale Price. By this time, it has been discovered that the attempt to follow nature might be carried to such an excess as to be in its turn an artificiality. So now Scott notes happily that the would-be improvers, "while talking of nature have not so remorselessly shut her out of doors." Of the three materials with which a gardener has to deal, earth, water, and trees, Scott discusses at length. And he advises expending the greatest amount of effort and expense on the trees. Changes of earth, whether for the making of terraces or for simulations of mountain or plain, he considers to be rarely practicable. Water he finds slightly, but not much more amenable. But trees and shrubs, these he believes it possible for all men to possess. And the use of trees and shrubs he declares is the very best means for making a habitation habitable. He grants it is costly to remove the larger specimens, but even this expense can be justified on states of the mind and the purchase of pictures for a mansion's interior decoration.

As to the name Landscape Gardening—for we must remember Scott is writing before the advent of our present-day Art of Landscape Architecture—in criticizing the name he takes the opportunity to harp on a salient point, the difference between making plants grow and making them grow beautifully in relation to each other and to their surroundings. Here is the very gist of the matter. The mere gardener plants and cultivates, the artist does more; he has a care for the effect of the garden, he evokes harmonies from the growing things.

Scott is in accord here with Wordsworth who also took a tremendous interest in our subject. "Laying out ground," wrote the Lake poet, may be considered as a liberal art, in some sort of poetry and painting, and its object, like that of all liberal arts, is, or ought to be, to move the affections under the control of good sense."

Yes, Walter wishes more men of talent would take the profession. He also thinks that those who do should be properly recompensed. Would this then mean that the benefits of better landscaping would eventually be only for the men of great wealth? No, he believes, even though at first thought such a result would seem probable. But on reflection he is sure that good examples of the art would set up a standard and "have the effect of awakening a general spirit of emulation."

Yes, not so antiquated after all, these ideas of the "Wizard of the North" and of an older century; they have not only romantic glamour but some measure of worth as well for our own day.

**Old Friends in Tibet**

Passing through Moso country, up to the frontier of Tibet we went, finding new mammals and birds, new plants, new tribes and unmapped trails. . . Tin cans and bottles were our best currency. Money meant little, for they had no way to spend it. . . Almost any trinket could be exchanged for chickens, eggs or sheep.

We pushed across the Yangtze River where it rushes out of a black canyon, its depths unknown to any human being, and into the gorge of the Mekong. In late January back to Tai-fu, a fortnight there to rest and engage a new caravan, then southward toward Burma border.

Days upon days of steady traveling before we dropped into the valley of the Nan-ting River and the humid heat of the tropics. Nowhere could we have found a greater contrast. Thick palm jungle, instead of open, capped peaks; leopard, sambar, and monkeys; peacocks and half a dozen other pheasants.

The first morning I was up at daylight to solve a mystery. From a score of places in the jungle came the "cock-a-do-dle-dle" of the banyan roosters. The last note was a little short but otherwise exactly the same. We were a long way from any domestic fowls. . . They were jungle fowls! Centuries before Christ these birds had been domesticated and from them come all the breeds of our barnyard fowls—Roy Chapman Andrews, in "Ends of the Earth."



Persian Greyhounds. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Mme. N. von Bresslern-Roth.

## Mendelssohn Conducting "Elijah"

How well I recall that small, lithe figure, the head rather large, face long and oval, eyes prominent but full, large, and lustrous, beaming with the light of genius. I followed every motion and gesture, and, in breathless expectancy, waited for him to lift his baton. I cannot hope to describe my musical impressions and emotions on this occasion, since some one has aptly said that "music begins where language leaves off," but I remember well how he drilled the chorus, making them repeat many times the Recitative in the first part, which illustrates the talking together of many people, and his evident wish to give the effect of a confusion of voices. Once or twice during the rehearsal he came up to Dr. Gauntlett to say: "Not so loud; push in such and such a part."

Here was a stirring scene. Every musician of note in Europe and the United Kingdom seemed to be assembled there—pianists, violinists, singers, and composers. I have never . . . been in the midst of such a galaxy of talent and genius. One theme was the subject of all conversation—Mendelssohn, as conductor, as composer, and as pianist, though he did not on this occasion exercise the latter talent. At the performance that morning (the festivals were at eleven o'clock) I was forced to stand for nearly four hours in a dense crowd, but I was quite oblivious to such effort when a musical treat was in question. Not long before this I had stood outside Her Majesty's Theatre in London in just such an overcrowded waiting for the gallery doors to open, on a Jenny Lind opera night.

Mendelssohn was one of the best conductors, but he would seldom beat more than the first sixteen or twenty-four bars of an overture or movement from a symphony; he would then lay down his baton and listen, often applauding with the audience. He would take it up again when he wished a crescendo or rallentando or any other effect not noted in the parts.

The sensation produced by the last chorus of the first part of "Elijah," "Thanks be to God," was truly wonderful. One felt as if the Divine Presence had been evoked, so impressive, so awe-inspiring was its effect upon the listeners. The marvelous effect of the rain and rushing of waters given by the violins, and the stupendous bass F fortissimo, was beyond human conception. . .

The English seem by nature the best chorus singers in the world. Many of them are from the lower middle classes, who are not as a rule very cultured or refined, but the moment the spirit of music is awakened within them they are for the time being transformed, and able to interpret compositions of the most lofty and sublime character. Mendelssohn says, in the same letter before mentioned: "Not less than four choruses and four airs were enclosed, and not one single mistake occurred in the whole of the first part," and further on he adds: "Not the slightest sound was to be heard among the whole audience, so that I could say at pleasure the enormous orchestra and choir, and also organ accompaniments. . . all executing the music with the utmost fire and sympathy, doing justice not only to the loudest passages, but also to the softest passages in a manner which I never before heard." From "Some Musical Recollections of Fifty Years," by RICHARD HOFFMAN.

## FROM an artistic point of view, "Persian Greyhounds" is one of Mme. Bresslern-Roth's best prints, although its charm lies more in the design than in the color. The economy practiced by the artist in this latter direction is fully compensated for in her deft and effective handling of the three or four tones used. The sound on the right is a shaded liver-brown, relieved by cream or white in the feathery tail and portions of ruff and legs. The other sound, in contrast, is a deep black, set out with white feet and tip of tail. Both stand boldly out against the dark gray ground, which extends almost to the top of the block, where it finishes in a narrow streak of white.

"Persian Greyhounds" is a typical example of this distinguished artist's forte in composition and execution. The design flows with the rhythm of graceful line, a complexity of delightful curves and capricious invention. Note how skillfully the tufts of grass relieve dark portions of the block which might otherwise have appeared monotonous. Interest, nevertheless, is centered in the two lions hounds. Here is no exaggeration. Mme. von Bresslern-Roth is a truthful delineator of animal form. Any less sure hand and eye would have bungled in conveying these decorative lines to wood.

**What Shall We Talk About?**

The whispering parrot was a traveler. He had come from Australia fifty years ago. . .

He had been the gift of the children's grandfather, a retired general. His plumage was Quaker gray, all except his breast and crest, which were a wonderful rose pink. He had black beady eyes which took in everything; what they saw he invariably remembered. He had a confidential, hoarse way of speaking that never rose above a whisper. . . He had a favorite question which he asked whenever he thought he was not being paid sufficient attention. "What shall we talk about?"

He would ask it with his head cocked on one side, while he rubbed his feathers up and down the bars. "What shall we talk about?" he would ask the little lady as she sat sewing beneath the lamp of an evening. She was always by herself when the children had been put to bed. She had no callers and never went anywhere.

"Talk about, Polly?" she would say. "I know, you good gray bird, did you think I was lonely? Well, let's see! Who loves Mummy best? Can you answer me that?"

Then he would cock his head still farther on one side and pretend to think furiously. "Think again, Mr. Polly," he would say. "I have asked him several times before he would attempt an answer. Usually, when he got ready, he would clear his throat and whisper, 'The dustman.' After which he would laugh as though his sides were aching: 'What a naughty Polly! What a naughty Polly!'"

So he would maintain a dignified silence till she had emptied her needle. Then she would glance at him reproachfully. "Think again, Mr. Polly," he would say. "I have asked him several times before he would attempt an answer. Usually, when he got ready, he would clear his throat and whisper, 'The dustman.' After which he would laugh as though his sides were aching: 'What a naughty Polly! What a naughty Polly!'"

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## Sann inspiration

Översättning av den på denna sida förekommande engelska uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap).

DET medgives allmänt, att inspiration är ett livsvillkor, om man vill fullgöra något i rätt riktning. Ellih talade vist och uppmuntrande till Job under hans bedrövelses tid, då han sade: "På anden i människorna kommer det an, Allsmäktiges livskraft (inspiration), engelsk bibelöversättning) giver dem förstånd." Detta är den sanna inspirationen, "den Allsmäktiges livskraft"; och när någon är verksam, emedan han i sanning är ledd av Gud och gudomligt inspirerad, kan det ej vara något tvivel om slutlig framgång i alla hans rätta företag.

Christian Science har hjälpt många att mottaga sann inspiration, att draga nytta av den och göra framsteg på grund av den. Om någon är ensam i sina strävanden eller saknar sympati och förståelse hos sin omgivning, visar Christian Science allting på det sanna ljuset, som försköner vägen till det rätta slutmålet.

I "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" skriver Mrs. Eddy, Uppläsaren och Grundaren av Christian Science (sid. 454): "Kärlek inspirerar, upplyser, utstakar och visar vägen". En bevisbar förståelse av detta underbara påstående kan vinna genom ett omsorgsfullt begrundande av varje ord det innehåller; och det är väl värt ett djupt och uppriktigt bemödande att fatta innebörden av detta budskap, som befriar oss från de mest hjälplösa tillämpningarna i den dagliga erfarenheten.

Till och med för de mest anspråkslösa uppgifter behöves inspiration, och ofta sakna vi kanske därvid sympati eller förståelse hos våra närstående. Detta behöves ej antyd någon önskan från deras sida att vara likgiltiga eller tanklösa; det kanske endast visar, att de också har uppgett, som helt taga deras tid och uppmärksamhet i anspråk. Men med den gudomliga Principen, Kärlekens inflytande som drivkraften i allt vårt tänkande, kunna vi gå framåt med glädje och mot till att utföra alla som är nödvändiga.

I lider av allvarliga eller pinsamma erfarenheter ligger det stor tröst i att förstå, att gudomligt Kärlek inspirerar, upplyser, utstakar och visar vägen ut ur svårigheterna och in i förverkligandet av lycka och frid. Det är icke obehändigt, förändrigt kärlek, som inspirerar, utan gudomligt Kärlek, som fyller varje behov, närhelst vi äro redo och villiga att låta våra behov fyllas på det rätta sättet.

Ett intelligent studium av detta citat ur Science and Health skall också tydligt visa, att det icke endast är vi själva, som kunna bliva rätt och effektivt inspirerade utan också alla de som beröras av problemet i fråga. Två Christian Scientists befundo sig i det inre av ett stort land, som plötsligt blivit invecklat i krig. Det tycktes icke endast vara omöjligt för dem att omedelbart kunna lämna landet, utan det var dessutom mycket tveksamt, huruvida platsen, där de vistades, var säker. Genom att med tillit och förståelse betyga den sanning, som framställs i ovan anförda citat, sattes de i stånd att övervinna fruktan och att bestämma sig för ett förfarande, varigenom ett litet att undkomma smärtsamt upplärade sig; steg för steg framträdde de sålunda mot landets gränser och avreste i säkerhet. När resan var fullbordad, erinrade de sig med stor tacksamhet, huru många förtur för dem ökända människor

hade hjälpt dem vid deras flykt, och de förstod, att gudomligt Kärlek hade inspirerat alla dem som behövdes till att göra just det rätta för att underlätta de båda främlingarnas färd. Erfarenheter sådana som denna lära oss att verkligen förlita oss på gudomligt Kärlek allena såsom källan till all sann verksamhet.

Antag, att det är fråga om en gäldenär, som underlåtit att i rätt tid fullgöra en mycket nödvändig betalning. Det är en vanlig föreställelse att känna sig otalig eller till och med hänsynlös över vad som tyckes vara brist på uppmärksamhet eller hänsyn. Men låt fördringsägaren förjaga ur sin tanke all kritik mot gäldenären och låt honom komma ihåg, att i sanning, "Kärlek inspirerar" alla och en var av Guds barn; och låt honom se de lyckliga resultat, som helt visat skola följa därav. Det är riktigt att taga alla mänskliga mått och steg, som kunna synas rätta och visa, men när de tagas med ett ädelmodigt och vänligt sinne, visa sig resultaten mycket hastigare.

Sanningen i ovan citerade påstående kan tillämpas på vart och ett av alla mänskliga problem—öbeslutandet, ensamhet, ångest, arbetslöshet, missnöje eller varje yttning av brist på harmoni eller sann framgång. Någon kanske frågar: Är det möjligt att använda Kärlekens ljus vid sjukdom och att hela sjukdomen av detta förståelse, som vinnes därigenom. Ja, ty om någonsin andlig inspiration är mycket nödvändig, är det vid helandet av de sjuka. Faktiskt kan mycket av den smärta och fysiska disharmoni, som erfäres i våra dagar, rätteligen ses härleda sig från brist på inspiration. Stundom tager sig denna brist form av fruktan, stundom av mismod eller nedslagenhet eller till och med förtvivlan. Vore sig dessa fysiska föreställningar upplösas eller ej, må den som lider och hans omgivning med beslutsamhet gripa tag i den gudomliga Kärlekens inspiration, och må han glädja sig åt dess helande verk. För dem som hava värd om de sjuka är värdet av sann inspiration oskatbar, ty i sanning, "den Allsmäktiges livskraft giver dem förstånd."

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## From Brooklyn Heights

If you would seek for beauty stand with me  
On a secluded terrace that I know,  
And gaze on steel Alps rising from a sea.  
That clasps a river in its arms below.  
Marvel as mist folds them in its arms  
Of hyacinthine blue; or see the sun  
Turn every summit to a scimitar  
Of yellow flame against a sky gold-spun.

Watch those gray crags emerging in the dawn—  
Looming ghost-like above a drowsy bay.  
Mark them at noon—clear cut—their outlines drawn  
With glint of strokes on the bright glare of day.  
And then behold them in that twilight hour,  
When suddenly ten thousand windows flower!

—ANNE LLOYD, in "Antiques and Amber."

## True Inspiration

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS commonly conceded that inspiration is a vital need, if one would accomplish anything in the right direction. Speaking wisely and courageously to Job in his time of tribulation, Ellih said, "There is a spirit in man; and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding." This is the true inspiration—the inspiration of the Almighty; and when one is active because he is truly led by God and divinely inspired, there can be no doubt of ultimate success in all right undertakings.

Christian Science has aided many to receive true inspiration, to profit by it, and to progress because of it. If one is alone in his endeavors, or lacks the sympathy and understanding of those who are about him, Christian Science still points to the true light which makes beautiful the way to right achievement.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 454), "Love inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way." A demonstrable understanding of this wonderful statement may be gained by careful consideration of each word it contains; and it is well worth a deep and sincere effort to gain the meaning of this message, which has been found to apply in a most helpful way to daily experience.

Even in the most humble tasks inspiration is needed, and in these we often may not find sympathy or understanding from those nearest to us. This omission does not necessarily indicate any desire on the part of others to be disregarded or thoughtless; it may show only that they too have tasks which absorb their time and attention. But with the influence of divine Principle, Love, motivating all one's thinking, one may proceed happily and courageously to do whatever is useful.

At times of serious or distressing experiences there is great comfort in realizing that divine Love "inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way" out of the difficulty and into the realization of happiness and peace. It is not fallible, changeable love that inspires, but divine Love that supplies every need, whenever we are ready and willing to have our needs met in the right way.

An intelligent reading of this sentence from Science and Health will also indicate plainly that it is not only oneself that may be correctly and effectually inspired, but also all

## Quatrain

A quatrain is a chiseled stone,  
Crystal clear, and facets bright.  
It takes one loveliness alone  
And holds it in a radiant light.

HAROLD WESLEY MELVIN.

## Anticosti

A vague blur at the mouth of the mighty St. Lawrence took from along horizons like those of the sea. One of my French-Canadian fellow-voyagers exclaimed: "There she is, the island." Leaning at the rail of the little Fleurus, on which we had been steaming some four hundred miles down from Quebec, we watched a land of mystery emerging from pearly haze. We beheld the white, distant shaft of a lighthouse; shoals with heavy surf; low hills heavily forested. Then gradually we opened out Ellis Bay, intensely blue and sparkling in that August sunshine. As a wooded promontory drew back, a little town grew visible, with cranes, tall and smoking stacks, an immensely long pier; with steamers, dredges, infinitudes of floating pulpwood; and at one side a palatial villa, something like a French chateau, which indeed it was.

For the island was Anticosti; the town, Port Menier, the chateau a plaything of the late Henri Menier, French chocolate king. The whole island, in fact—town and all—was for the thirty years preceding . . . 1914 his hunting and fishing preserve, his social and economic experiment station, his almost feudal seignior, the largest and most curiously administered private domain in the world.

Henri Menier had the distinction of owning a whole country, just as you own your watch or golf sticks. No other multi-millionaire has ever held in fee simple and made the laws for a country nearly as big as Porto Rico: a country one hundred and forty miles long by forty wide and with bold cliffs running up to seven hundred feet high; a country containing some three thousand square miles. It was all Menier's, with its settlements, highways, railway lines, game, fisheries; its quarries, minerals, rivers, lakes, water-powers; its muskegs, forests, hills, valleys, bays, everything! The story of Anticosti has been curious almost to the point of the fantastic. . .

Port Menier looks decidedly comfortable. The buildings, I saw, were the most part grouped about a plaza, at the center of which rises a tall flagpole. In addition to the office, bureau de poste and store, there's a church, priest's house, bakery, abattoir, ice-plant, woodworking and blacksmith's shops, tractor sheds, barracks, hotel, dwellings, convent and school, poste de police, and post d'incendie, or fire department. . .

Monsieur Valliquette presently received me, questioned me, gave me the freedom of Anticosti. Bilingual, cosmopolitan, a man's man all the way through, he made me feel absolutely at home, putting at my disposal every facility for information and travel. Very gratefully I acknowledged his courteous hospitality. —GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND, in "Isles of Romance."

those involved in the problem at hand. Two Christian Scientists were in the interior of a big country which had suddenly become involved in war. Not only did there seem to be no immediate means of egress, but there was much uncertainty as to the safety of the place in which they were sojourning. Confidently and intelligently declaring the truth set forth in the sentence quoted above enabled them to overcome fear, and to determine upon a course of action whereby a means of exit was gradually made clear; so step by step they proceeded to the borders of the country and departed in safety. When the journey was completed, they recalled with great gratitude how many people, before unknown, had assisted in their escape; and it was recognized that divine Love had inspired all those who were needed to do just the right thing in facilitating the progress of the two strangers. Experiences such as this teach us truly to lean upon divine Love alone, as the source of all true activity.

Suppose there is a question of a debtor and a much needed payment that is being deferred. It is a common temptation to feel impatient, or even resentful, regarding what seems to be lack of attention or consideration. But let the creditor dismiss from his thought all criticism of the debtor, and let him remember that, truly, "Love inspires" each and every one of God's children; and let him see the happy results which will surely come about. It is well to take whatever human footsteps may seem right and wise, but when they are taken in a generous, kindly attitude of thought, the results will be much more quickly forthcoming.

The truth in this statement quoted above can be applied to any and all human problems.—Indecision, loneliness, unemployment, discontent, or any other manifestation of lack of harmony or true progress. One may ask, Is it possible to apply Love's illumination to sickness and to heal sickness by the understanding gained thereby? Yes; for if ever spiritual inspiration is much needed, it is in healing the sick. In fact, much of the pain and physical disorder that is experienced today may truly be said to be due to lack of inspiration. Sometimes this lack takes the form of fear; sometimes of discouragement or depression, or even despair. Whether or not these false beliefs are detected, let the sufferer and those about him lay hold with determination upon the inspiration of divine Love, and then let him rejoice in its healing effects! To those who have the care of the sick, the value of true inspiration is inestimable, for, truly, "the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding." (In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.)

## SCIENCE

AND

## HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Victoria, Australia.

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Publishers of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL, LE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.







## A black and white illustration of a man in a suit and hat walking with a young boy in a sailor suit. The man is holding a cane. In the background, another man in a hat sits on a bench under a tree. A small cat is in the foreground.

... cent by Monbright & Company, Inc.







## General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and list of references are required from those who advertise under a Room to Let or a Situation Wanted heading.

**AGENTS WANTED**  
EVERYBODY BUYS CHRISTMAS CARDS! Agents earn big money with attractive Boxed Assortments, containing 20 beautiful Genuine Steel Engraved Christmas Cards, with matched envelopes. Assortment sells at \$1.00—cost you 50c—50c profit. Write today for particulars. **FEDERAL ART PUBLISHING CO.**, 125, 127 Federal St., Boston, Mass. **DEPT. 8-2**, Fitchburg, Mass.

**MF'S REPRESENTATIVES**  
YOUNG MAN of highest integrity, established 10 years in Hollywood, fine business connections, desires agency for distribution in California. **LISLIE E. CUFFE**, 601 Guaranty Bldg., Hollywood, Calif.

**PATTERNS SUPPLIED**  
GLASGOW, Scotland—Highly experienced designer (London & Paris) supply patterns of coats, costumes & dresses; any style or measurement; from 1/2 to 1/4 yard. **SANDFORD SCHOOL OF DESIGN**, 26, Sandford Place, Glasgow, C. S.

**PAYING GUESTS**  
GUESTS for new Florida hotel offering a homelike atmosphere, the fraternity of good people, a quiet rest for study, no-nonsense but complete and efficient hotel service; American plan, from \$100 per month up; references. Address: **ROBBINS**, West Thornton, N. H.

**REAL ESTATE**  
FOR SALE or for rent, pretentious Spanish home situated on acre of ground commanding view of valley, mountains and the ocean; 4 bedrooms, home exquisitely furnished, grounds in rare plants, trees and profusion of flowers; 10 minutes from business center, yet country environment. 4640 Massachusetts, San Diego, California.

FOR SALE—1900 acre highly improved California ranch located near San Diego; lots water, beautiful trees, wonderful modern Spanish residence; lovely flowers, shrubs, orchard, electric lights, etc.; a real high-class man's estate, fully equipped; honestly priced. Apply **OWEN**, 4640 Massachusetts, San Diego, California.

**REPRESENTATIVES WANTED**  
Good Opportunity for Women Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; assignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. **CLARK HILL**, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**  
FOOD manager wishes opportunity to develop, promote, location where good cooking and service would be the outstanding feature. Box M-28, The Christian Science Monitor, 220 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

**TO LET—FURNISHED**  
LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apt. 322, Hampden, Wilshire District—A beautiful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, central heating, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoins; centrally located; B and C cars and bus to door.

**TRAVELING COMPANION**  
EXPERIENCED traveler would like position as companion for winter travel. P-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## Local Classified

Other than United States and Canada Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions). An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

**BOARD AND RESIDENCE**  
EDINBURGH, Melville private hotel, 15 Melville Street, 2 minutes Prince Street station. J. H. PARKER, Phone 51330.

FOR THOSE wishing quietly to rest or study there is a delightful County Club House at LIANDRINDOD WELLS, surrounded by some of the most beautiful country in Central Wales; it endeavors to combine the comfort of a home with the efficiency and convenience of an hotel. Beautiful private grounds, central heating, private rooms or suites. Meals at the Wells Hotel, opposite optional. Moderate terms. Apply **MRS. RAY-SMITH**, Ye Wells Hotel, Liandrindod Wells.

**LAKE DISTRICT—Newly Bridge Hotel**, overlooking Windermere; own grounds; A. & R. A. C. central heating; hot and cold water in bedrooms. Tel. 22 Newby Bridge.

**LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel**, 23 Mount Pleasant. Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom. **JACK MONTGOMERY**, Phone: 8239.

**SIMLA COURT**  
PERFECTLY situated, well-furnished hotel, 5 minutes' walk from Christian Science church and Kensington Gardens, accessible to all parts; hot & cold running water and gas fire in bedrooms, central heating, excellent and liberal table, 12/- per day, 5 to 6 p.m. per week.

14 DAWSON PLACE, LONDON, W. 2  
TALBOT HOTEL, SOUTHPORT  
Central Heating, Gas Fires, Garage near. Tel. 200011

**POST WANTED**  
BUSINESS MAN, 41, with 20 years' sales and executive experience, would like to hear from a firm who have a suitable opening; the advertiser has had a useful and varied experience in sales promotion and business organization, and would willingly serve a trial period, with view to a permanent if satisfactory; locality is not important. Reply Box K-2420, The Christian Science Monitor, 220 Madison St., London, W. C. 2.

GLASGOW—Daily help (10-5) housework, cooking, sewing, letter-writing; musical. C-3 c/o MRS. GIBB, 71 West Nile Street.

MANCHESTER—Gentleman desires situation, clerical, or would consider active partnership in established business where small investment would yield reasonable return; excellent references. Box 36, A. B. MURRAY, 33 Mosley St., Manchester.

YOUNG LADY requires position as daily Nursery Governess, first lessons in or near Leeds. **MISS PARSONS**, Great Northern Hotel, Leeds.

**PRINTING**  
PRINTING—Neat workmanship, moderate charges; stock pattern report sheets for road line, library, etc.; agents wanted. **HECKERLEY**, Southampton.

**SANITARY ENGINEERS**  
OSBETT, YORKS—To farmers and dairymen, give your cattle constant supply of fresh water by having sanitary water bowls fixed by W. H. KNIGHT, Plumber, Bank St., Tel. 315.

**TEACHERS**  
MISS D. WHITTAKER, L. R. A. M. Modern instruction in piano playing & theory. 3 Bedford Drive, Southampton. Tel. 5185.

**KLINTON SHEPHERD**  
Baritone Soloist. Teacher of voice production in song and drama. Correct breathing. 25, Walmer Road, Birkdale, Southport.

**LOOKING FOR A ROOM?**  
Many desirable rooms are advertised in the Classified Advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## England

## ACCRINGTON



For Buoyant Easy Chairs & Bedding J. S. CROMPTON

10 PEEB STREET, ACCRINGTON

**MOFFITT BROTHERS**

have a Choice Selection of DOWN QUILTS

in NEWEST DESIGNS

Prices from 21/- each.

Recovering Down Quilts a specialty. Church St., Accrington. Tel. 2508

**KNIGHTS' MILLINERY**

"Conlowe" Underwear, Baby Linen

Agent for PELLARS' Dye Works, Perth

9 BLACKBURN ROAD

**Exclusive Milliners**

**ELIZABETH JEANS**

Bank Street, Accrington

**BIRKENHEAD**

A GUARANTEE WITH EVERY PURCHASE!

**IRVINS**

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT

Artistic Millinery

Coats Gowns Jumper Suits

**MAISON DORE**

249 GRANGE ROAD

Phone 2676 Birkenhead

The "Cecily" Hairdressers

59 Woodchurch Lane, Prenton

Permanent waving, manicure, marcel waving.

Fully qualified assistants

**BLACKPOOL**

BACK REGENT ROAD, BLACKPOOL

**PRINTING**

By F. TAYLOR & CO.

(Blackpool) Ltd. Tel. 1187

Millinery, Gowns, Furs

Aquatic Waterproofs

**MIDDLE FLORENCE**

33 General Street

**BLACKPOOL—CLEVELEYS**

**INGHAM'S**

HOSIERS

and GENERAL DRAPERS

Rossall Road

**BOLTON**

H. & S. SENIOR

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

Own Materials

Made Up

**TAILORS**

25 CHURCHGATE, BOLTON

Urgent orders at shortest notice

**BRADFORD**

Henry Taylor & Son

Family Grocers &

Italian Warehousemen

PARK GATE STORES, Oak Lane

EMM LANE STORES, Heaton. Tel. 4850

**Standard Automobile Co.**

Automobile Engineers

Agents for: Vauxhall, De Soto, Rover, Hillman, Morris, etc.

All makes supplied.

ALFRESCO AND RUBBER GARAGES

FRIZINGHALL, BRADFORD. Tel. 1730

**CHESTER**

14 DAWSON PLACE, LONDON, W. 2

TALBOT HOTEL, SOUTHPORT

Central Heating, Gas Fires, Garage near. Tel. 200011

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MISS D. WHITTAKER, L. R. A. M. Modern

instruction in piano playing & theory. 3

Bedford Drive, Southampton. Tel. 5185.

**MRS. FLORENCE FISHER**, L. I. S. M. gives

lessons in singing, voice production, and

theory; pupils prepared for all examinations if

desired. 33 Athol Rd., Nottingham, Bradford.

**KLINTON SHEPHERD**

Baritone Soloist. Teacher of voice production

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Walmer Road, Birkdale, Southport.

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**HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor?**

Subscription to the Monitor is a courtesy greatly

appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

**UNDER CITY HEADINGS**

**England**

**DERBY**

(Continued)

**For Buoyant Easy Chairs & Bedding**

J. S. CROMPTON

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**MOFFITT BROTHERS**

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in NEWEST DESIGNS

Prices from 21/- each.

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"Conlowe" Underwear, Baby Linen

Agent for PELLARS' Dye Works, Perth

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**Exclusive Milliners**

**ELIZABETH JEANS**

Bank Street, Accrington

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A GUARANTEE WITH EVERY PURCHASE!

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GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT

Artistic Millinery

Coats Gowns Jumper Suits

**MAISON DORE**

249 GRANGE ROAD

Phone 2676 Birkenhead

The "Cecily" Hairdressers

59 Woodchurch Lane, Prenton

Permanent waving, manicure, marcel waving.

Fully qualified assistants

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BACK REGENT ROAD, BLACKPOOL

**PRINTING**

By F. TAYLOR & CO.

(Blackpool) Ltd. Tel. 1187

Millinery, Gowns, Furs

Aquatic Waterproofs

**MIDDLE FLORENCE**

33 General Street

**BLACKPOOL—CLEVELEYS**

**INGHAM'S**

HOSIERS

and GENERAL DRAPERS

Rossall Road

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H. & S. SENIOR

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

Own Materials

Made Up

**TAILORS**

25 CHURCHGATE, BOLTON

Urgent orders at shortest notice

**BRADFORD**

Henry Taylor & Son

Family Grocers &

Italian Warehousemen

PARK GATE STORES, Oak Lane

EMM LANE STORES, Heaton. Tel. 4850

**Standard Automobile Co.**

Automobile Engineers

Agents for: Vauxhall, De Soto, Rover, Hillman, Morris, etc.

All makes supplied.

ALFRESCO AND RUBBER GARAGES

FRIZINGHALL, BRADFORD. Tel. 1730

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Christian Science Monitor, 220 Madison St.,



## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## England

## SHEFFIELD

**For the Lady of Refinement**

We have exclusive fashions in costumes, gowns, millinery, smart footwear, dainty lingerie, etc.

**For the Gentleman of Taste**

We have extensive and well-equipped gentlemen's departments.

## FOR ALL

There is the beautifully appointed restaurant. Music in the afternoon.

**COCKAYNE LTD.**

ANGEL STREET, SHEFFIELD  
Tel. 22231  
Founded 1859  
Agents for SOMNUS Bedding

**CENTRAL HEATING and Ventilating Engineers**  
**ALFRED GRINDROD & CO.**  
122-126 Charles Street, Sheffield  
Telephone 20790

## SOUTHPORT

**BOBBY & CO.**  
(Southport) Ltd.  
One of the finest and best equipped Stores for Ladies and Children in the North of England.

Furniture, Carpets, Linens, Silks, etc.  
**CAFÉ RESTAURANT ORCHESTRA**  
Lord Street, Southport  
Agents for the famous RUBY KING HOSIERY

**R. B. Gibson**  
Limited  
Ironmongers  
Oil and Oil Heaters, Grates and Ranges, (Triplex) Agents, Gas, Plumbing and Repairs.  
Ridgeway (Phone 6373) and Ainsdale (Phone 7110)

**DUNVON**  
Private Hotel  
Well Appointed. Highly Recommended. Good Service. Ten minutes from Good Service. Ten minutes from Moderate Terms. Tariff.  
Park Road Tel. 2737

**SAXONE**  
British-Made Shoes of Comfort also SOROSIS Shoes  
221 & 223 LORD STREET  
Telephone 4308 Established 1823  
121 & 123 LORD STREET

**CARNELL BROS.**  
Family Grocers, Bread Bakers, Provision Merchants  
Agents for Colver's Jam, Marmalades, Jellies, Peck Frean's Biscuits & Postum.  
C. K. Broadhurst & Co.  
5 MARKET STREET  
Tel. 2064 (2 lines)

**THE BOOK YOU WANT—WE HAVE IT**  
For Good Clean Milk  
**ELSDON BROS.**  
Dairymen and Cowkeepers  
Ferry Farm Dairy, Crossness  
New Laid Eggs Cream Daily

**QUALITY IN GROCERIES & PROVISIONS**  
**IRVINS**  
45-47 EASTBANK ST. SOUTHPORT  
& STATION ROAD, AINSDALE

**OLDE ENGLISH CAFE**  
(Mr. W. N. Allen)  
Leyland Arcade Phone 3673  
Hot Luncheons, Dinners, Teas, etc.  
Specialties—Home-made cakes & pastries

**R. W. ALDRIDGE**  
Pianos, Music, Gramophones  
14-16 Houghton Street  
Tel. 5088 Established 1863

**HARRISON**  
Farmer and Family Butcher  
Mill House, Halsall, near Ormskirk  
Also at Coronation Walk, Southport  
Fresh lamb, beef, pork, chickens, eggs  
Fresh milk delivered daily  
Phone 2, Halsall.

**UNSWORTH**  
High Class Confectioner  
Tea and Refreshment Rooms  
23 Liverpool Road Phone 5612  
We sell Bonettes "Tried Favorites" and Chat d'Or Chocolates.

**J. COLLISON & CO.**  
461-463 Lord Street Phone 3618  
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Exclusive FOOTWEAR  
(Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES)

**WIGAN**  
H. H. TIMBERLAKE LTD.  
Automobile Engineers  
WIGAN  
Any Make of Car Supplied  
Specialists in Austin and Morris

**LAMB & BULLOCK**  
Beef and Pork Butchers, etc.  
Corned Beef and Pickled Tongues constantly on hand.  
4 MARKET STREET, WIGAN

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## England

## WALLASEY

**IRVINS**  
GUARANTEE SATISFACTION IN GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!  
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT

## YORK

**DUKE'S**  
DYERS & CLEANERS  
18 Conny Street & 1 Fishergate  
Laundry Department specializes in the dressing of gentlemen's dress suits & collars. Collection & delivery in all parts of the city.

Furs Remodelled, Cleaned, Relined  
**Ethel Jones**  
MILLINER  
20 BLAKE STREET  
Hand Blocked Hats a Special Feature

**THE ROSERIE**  
TEA ROOMS  
Luncheons—Afternoon Tea  
Home-Made Cakes  
HIGH-CLASS COFFETERY  
3, 4 & 5 STONEGATE, YORK  
Tel. No. 3248

## Scotland

## EDINBURGH

**Cleghorn & Co.**  
104 GEORGE STREET  
EDINBURGH

**LEATHER GOODS**  
"By Test the Best"

**SHOES**  
For EVERY OCCASION  
14-19 South Bridge  
Branches throughout the City  
AGENT FOR NORVIC

**CHAUFFEURS' UNIFORMS**  
Designed, cut and made-to-measure by experts at this branch of Tailoring, and from the finest materials of highest quality in colours to meet Employer's taste and to harmonize with any particular Car. Speedy delivery when urgently required.

**J. C. SMITH, LTD.**  
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters  
91, Lothian Road, EDINBURGH

**Original Oriental Wares**  
34 Frederick Street  
HEERON GLASS  
AGENTS FOR  
PALESTINE POTTERY  
ORIENTAL CONFECTIONERY  
"For persons of culture, a discriminating taste."

**"Triplex" Grates**  
are designed to give maximum results in cooking and hot water supply with economy in coal. Will roast, bake, boil, grill all from one fire.

**James Gray & Son**  
85 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH  
Full particulars on request.

**WILLIAM ORR LTD.**  
BUTCHERS, POULTERERS, GAME DEALERS, SAUSAGE FACTORS  
By appointment to H. M. the King  
120 George Street, Edinburgh  
Telephone 21254 Telegrams "Sheep Edinburgh"  
Our Motto is "Quality, Service, Satisfaction"

**SAXONE**  
British-Made Shoes of Comfort also SOROSIS Shoes  
120 PRINCES STREET

**GLASGOW**  
**MORLAND**  
Jewellers Silversmiths  
SCOTTISH SOUVENIRS  
Engagement & Dress Rings  
Repairs & Remounting a specialty.  
371 SAUCHIEHALL STREET

**Helena Watson**  
Being a Specialist in  
**MILLINERY**  
Is in a position to give the best value in Millinery  
1 CHARING CROSS  
88 UNION STREET

**DAVID YOUNGER**  
FAMILY GROCER and PROVISION MERCHANT  
We stock the following nationally advertised goods:  
Huntley & Palmers' Biscuits  
Shredded Wheat  
**Ridex**  
Crosse & Blackwell's Canned Goods  
194 North Street, Glasgow  
Tel. Douglas 160

**Chalmers Stores Ltd.**  
IRONMONGERS  
683 GREAT WESTERN ROAD  
Tel. Western 2207

**SAXONE**  
British-Made Shoes of Comfort also SOROSIS Shoes  
116-118 BUCHANAN STREET  
143-145 SAUCHIEHALL STREET

## Local Classified Advertisements

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## APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

N. Y. C. 600 West 131st (Apartment 6-C)  
(Near Riverside Drive)—Students returning to campus must sell immediately their furnishings of 7 rooms; apartment available. Call Cathedral 8867 for appointment.

N. Y. C. Attractively furnished 3-room apartment; linen, silver, dishes; transfer lease; \$200. 2860 Grand Concourse 4A. (198th St.).

## APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 50 Commonwealth Ave.—To let, 2-room apartment with kitchenette and bath, furnished, for six months, or unfurnished until September next. Apply on premises.

BOSTON, 1914 Beacon St., corner Art Rd.—8 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; \$407. 4 rooms, bath, rent \$40. Tel. Back Bay 8722.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Opposite Art Museum—Small suites, reasonable rates; references. Apply Office, 454 Huntington Avenue.

## Kinross Apartments

Restricted Tenancy

All Outside Suites Facing KINROSS ROAD, LANARK ROAD and SUTHERLAND ROAD

Call at 132 Sutherland Road or Telephone Aspinwall 5872, Brookline, Mass.

## OVERLOOKING FENWAY

BOSTON, 122 Fenway St.—Small furnished suite, suitable for couple, in semi-private house; modern conveniences, clean, quiet, comfortable.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. Harrison, 3515 Chestnut St.—2, 3 and 4-room efficiency suites; moderate rental to desirable tenants; references. C. H. SHERMAN, Inc., Evergreen 5366.

## QUINCY

SUNNYLEA APARTMENTS  
PRESIDENTS LANE and UPLAND ROAD

New 1-2-3-room housekeeping suites, modern equipment, electric elevators and refrigerators; 2 minutes to Quincy Square and railroad station.

Apply on premises or call Granite 5641

## Tetlow Hall Apartments

Corner of Evans Way

To let unfurnished, or will furnish to suit tenant; a beautiful front apartment, large bay window living room, large front alcove bedroom with window, kitchenette, bath; sun and air all day; abundant heat and hot water; absolute quiet within and without; tenants; fine minutes to Huntington Ave. car line and 10 minutes to Boston business center; reasonable rent.

TWO large rooms, kitchen, bath; beautifully furnished; private house, 324 West 101st St., New York City.

## APARTMENTS WANTED

CLEAN 4 to 6 modern rooms, bath, kitchen; with or without heat; not over \$50; one fare subway station; Protestant-American; P-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

PERSONALLY conducted tour, where MRS. BERTHA ELLIS, 217 Huntington Ave., Boston, Commonwealth 5246.

## BOARD FOR CHILDREN

"HOPE ACRES"—Home near Boston where necessary child instruction is given for the severely mentally and physically handicapped child; experienced, trained person in charge; child's own home. P-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## DANCING STUDIOS

RICHARDS STUDIO OF DANCING  
Open for Season—Private and Class Dances Friday Evenings—Tel. B. 6699

## DIRECT MAIL SERVICE

**Nash Letter Bureau**  
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Folding, Mailing, Public Stationery.  
130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C. WISCONSIN 1168

## DRESSMAKING

CUSTOM dressmaking and first class remodeling. ANDRETTA, Modiste, 1820 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Telephone 7449.

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED  
Telephone for appointment, Edmont 8469

MRS. M. C. TALLMAN  
121 W. 5th St., Jersey City, N. J.  
Expert Dressmaking, Ladies' Tailoring

## EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.  
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY  
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 601 Cor. 20th St.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE  
MARY F. KINGSTON  
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. COR. 1354

Commerce Employment Bureau  
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS  
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2907

FLORENCE SPENCER  
Commercial opportunities for men and women.  
401 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. CO. 0905.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone WOrth 1580.

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY  
Newark, N. J., 21 Marshall Street  
Competent clerical help on call notice.  
MRS. GERTRUDE M. DIXON, Proprietress  
Telephone Market 4115

## FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

**FAMOUS PEARL NECKLACE**  
FOR SALE—Oriental pearl necklace consisting of 134 genuine pearls; diamond and rubies; 18K gold; weight 200.00 carats. Telephone WICKER 2008; write 9 East 46th St., Room 1111, New York.

## HAIRDRESSERS

**WARD'S BEAUTY SHOP**  
Hair Dressing and Permanent Waving.  
191 Montross Ave., Jersey City, N. J.  
Tel. BR. 2686

## HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN over 21, progressive, well-mannered, reliable, with selling experience, to learn retail shoe business; good opportunity for right man; salary \$100. J. FERRELL, City Retail Shoe, Belknap, N. H.

## HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL wanted for general housework; four in family. Tel. apartment 6290 Randolph Ave., Dumont, N. J.

YOUNG LADY, well educated, to do advertising for better type of appointment bureau; salary. Call Kenmore 2020 for appointment.

WOMAN for cleaning and general work by day; also to take washing (Boston) P-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## HOUSES &amp; APARTMENTS WANTED

THREE large or four smaller rooms; part; near subway; garage optional; price about \$45. KANTZ, 1088 President St., Brooklyn.

## HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

NEW YORK—Solid mahogany dining room set, nine pieces, good condition. Call Sanguin 3320, Apt. 10-41, before 11 a. m.

## MOVING AND STORAGE

**E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.**  
MOVERS  
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS  
We own and run our own storage.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO New York, Philadelphia and Island Points Also Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont 115 CANAL ST., BOSTON Tel. HAYmarket 3807

LOADS WANTED to and from New York, New Jersey, or on route; house to house moving. "Stevens Service Station," NOBLE R. STEVENS, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24

PHILIP PODDEN CO., 10 Talbot Ave., Boston—Specialists in removals to and from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington. Phone Talbot 7474, Milford 4363.

## REAL ESTATE



THE WINTER PARK LAND CO., Realtors  
128 EAST PARK AVENUE, WINTER PARK, FLORIDA

NEW JERSEY farm, 51 acres, 6-room house, basement, 10 miles from New York. MRS. IDA NORRIS, Supt., 71 West 68th St., New York City.

## OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Practitioner's double office, morning, 520 Little Blk., call MISS WALKER, Newton North 3770 mornings.

TO LET—Office in lawyer's suite in Tremont Bldg., \$45 a month; suitable for lawyer or accountant; reasonable amount of stenographic service furnished on reasonable terms if desired; see references. L. T. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## PAINTING AND DECORATING

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive room to rent in private family. Telephone Central 8603.

NEW YORK CITY, 290 Claremont, Apt. 44—Large, attractive bedroom, modern apartment, close subway, Riverside Drive, Columbia. Call Mrs. M. D. DIXON, 200 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. 600 West 157th—Light, quiet room, private family; references exchanged; home phone; bus and subway. Tel. Washington Heights 3355.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 412 Pine St.—Large room, running water, two beds, two closets or married couple. Phone Evergreen 6243.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Well furnished room in private home, excellent location, near churches, bus and subway. Call 9097-2, 832 Florida Ave., Mt. Lebanon, Pa.

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BOSTON—Business woman wants comfortable, medium-sized room, with Christian Science Association, near Museum, quiet or Kenmore stations. P-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Young man school teacher will pay good price for choice room in home where his occasional business calls; no money will be taken; Brooklyn Heights or Grand Army Plaza sections preferred. Box 74, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York.

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## DAILY FEATURES

## One Minute Biographies.



Who: STEPHEN CRANE.

Where: The United States and England.  
When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: An American novelist and poet, one of the large family of a certain Dr. Jonathan Crane, a minister of Newark, N. J. As happens sometimes with a genius, he was not a good scholar; though he attended two universities, he was graduated from neither. Then, leaving college, he plunged into the newspaper world of New York City. For a time he was reporter on a Newark paper, for a time wrote regularly for the New York Tribune. Then, when he was 29, he finished his first novel and published it at his own expense. Greatly encouraged by the approval of several literary men, notably of William Dean Howells, Crane continued to write, and in 1896 his "Red Badge of Courage" appeared simultaneously in London and in New York. It brought him almost immediate fame. "The Red Badge of Courage" is an incredible book, coming as it did from such a young writer, and, too, one who had never seen a battle. With an intuition clear and sure, Crane entered into the heart of a sensitive youth in the throes of his first battle. His account is more convincing than many a more graphic one from the pen of an eyewitness. Stephen Crane was artist enough to set down only such details as were needed to produce the desired effects. The book is proof of what may be done by a sympathetic imagination. It takes its place among the most remarkable novels in English literature.

As was only natural, Stephen Crane desired later to experience actual battles. His opportunity came when he acted as war correspondent during the Greco-Turkish and Spanish-American wars; yet there resulted no writing one-half as significant as the "Red Badge." One thing he did bring back with him, however: the assurance that he had portrayed correctly the feelings of his hero. "The Red Badge" is all right," was the convinced judgment of its author.

Many have wondered at this simple, serious young son of New Jersey, making his home at Brede Place, in Sussex, one of the most ancient manor houses in that English county. Perhaps Stephen Crane told us the answer in his love for change and variety. At any rate, he found himself in the center of a literary colony. Crane loved to ride and his horse could easily cover the distance to the homes of Henry James, H. G. Wells, Joseph Conrad and Ford Madox Ford. His later years were spent in England, a land which satisfied the cravings of the artist within him.

## A Word a Day

**Stalactite, Stalagmite**  
Stalactites and stalagmites are found in a number of caverns throughout the world. The former are in the form of inverted cones hanging from the roof, and the latter resemble upright cones built up from the floor. Because of the similarity of the words, one student adopted a simple method of differentiating between them by associating the first "t" in the final syllable of stalactite with "top."

When seeping into a cavern through overlying limestone leaves an infinitesimally small deposit of the calcium carbonate as it drips from the roof of the cave to the floor. Another microscopic deposit is made on the floor. It is the kind of dripping which explains the derivation of the word being the Greek *stalaktis* (stalactin), "to drip."

It is not an uncommon thing to find a column formed by the merging of a stalactite and stalagmite. The great underground caves may be better understood when it is learned that the stalactites and stalagmites have "grown," in some cases, at the rate of only the thickness of a wafer in 100 years.

Both stalactite and stalagmite emphasize the second syllable. In each case, the first a sounds as in sofa, the second as in hot, the i as in ice.

"The stalactites and stalagmites in the Carlsbad caverns combine to form many wonders."

## Brevities

**Our Young Folks:** It is reported that a sheep is learning to talk. The animal is being taught simple words and has already mastered the first syllable of banana.

**London Opinion:** A natural scientist says that reindeer developed horns to save their heads from bumps. This rather strikes the theory that reindeer developed horns to make handsome.

## A Quotation for Today

THE thought of God fills me so full of life that I want to go and do something for everybody.  
GEORGE MACDONALD

## Odds and Ends

**Telephoto Service**  
A commercial service for the transmission of pictures by telegraph between London and Berlin is being planned by the British Post Office.

**Russian Telephones**  
Russia has fewer telephones today than in 1914, the number at the present time being slightly over 300,000.

**Dairy Cows**  
Recent figures show that there are 25,000,000 dairy cows in the United States.

**Police Telephones**  
London is now installing police telephone boxes in and around the city.

**Licensed Aviators**  
There are 6749 licensed aviators in the United States.

**Forest Tree Species**  
There are reported to be 862 species of forest trees in the United States.

## AIR TRAFFIC SIGNAL



The illustration shows a new type of two-way air traffic signal. To show that a plane on the ground is about to take off, the lamps on top burn red and horizontal lamps green; when top lights are green, the signal means that landing conditions are safe for the plane desiring to alight. At the same time horizontal lights burn red as a warning to other planes on the field that a landing is about to be made.

## The Children's Corner

## Up Above Is Best

IT HAD reached the sharp ears of Mr. Scroggins that his native Boston Common was to be the scene of boys and girls marching. Needless to say, the news clicked at once with the Scroggins policy of always being present. At the moment our story opens he was busy in open discussion with Florrie, the pompous pigeon; Fib, the chieftain of sparrows; Mrs. Scroggins, his lovely squirrel wife, and several bystanders, as to what would be the best point of vantage from which to see the sights.

"The air of course is the best place," said Florrie, with her usual series of winks.

"Yes, indeed," said Fib who doesn't always agree with Florrie, but will occasionally.

Mrs. Scroggins smoothed her apron with her paw, not that it needed smoothing, but because it's a way she has when considering a point.

"All very well," she said, smiling, "for Florrie and Fib to watch the sights from the air, but Mr. Scroggins and I will—"

"Yes, yes," said Mr. Scroggins, "we will watch it from the ground, which is where it's all going to take place." He beamed. "We will be, as you might say, right on the ground."

Mrs. Scroggins made no comment except a sigh. It may be that she had a different idea from her husband.

A blare of brass music shivered through the Scroggins sitting room, where the conference was being held.

"It's starting," screamed Fib. No one stopped to argue or dispute. A pell-mell rush—and the little company were outside Ulmus Americanus (American Elm), the seat of the Scroggins home. Florrie and Fib winged upward. The Scroggins rushed groundward. High up above everything soared Fib and Florrie. Down on the Common hurried Mr. Scroggins and Wife. Crowds of people, squirrels, every sort of person crowded and jostled, all making for

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## Mexican Jumping Beans

Most of the curious little objects called Mexican jumping beans are found and harvested in one locality in Mexico. They get their name from the fact that when ripe—usually from July to September—they are constantly on the move. Their motion varies from a slight stir to a decided jump, sometimes a quarter of an inch in the air.

The beans grow on small bushy trees, and at first are green. When ripe they fall to the ground, and it is then that they begin to jump. The secret of their motion is this: A certain insect, resembling a butterfly or moth, lays its egg in the blossom of the bean. Gradually the bean grows and incloses the egg, and later the development causes the bean to jump.

They are a source of great amusement to children in Mexico, and one of their favorite games is to place a few beans in a circle. Each child then tries to guess which bean will jump out of the ring first.

## Key to Puzzle

Answer to Subtraction Puzzle: Horse.

## Arithmetic Puzzle

$9 - mt$   $ft$   $2 - w$

$l + 3 + n$   $t + i$   $fine$

$-e + 7days - K + n$   $+ 7$

$fine$   $-t + 5$

Add and Subtract as indicated and Find an Old Saying.

## Repayment

Hayward, Wis.  
TWO women and a little girl were driving on a country road about 25 miles east of here, when, in taking a sharp turn, the car came too near the edge and the sand road gave way. As a consequence, the car slid down and almost overturned. Gradually a crowd of tourists gathered, and at one time a dozen or more men were assisting in getting the car back on the road. A young man from Kenilworth, Ill., took charge of the work.

The men cheerfully and uncomplainingly pulled grooved rocks out from under the car. Some had to be pulled out by tying ropes to the rocks and then to rear ends of the cars. The leader of the rescuers damaged his car in the work, but when the women offered to reimburse him, he refused even to give his name. He told of having been in an automobile wreck a year or so before, and remembering his plight and the help he received, had vowed in gratitude never to let an opportunity pass when he was able to help his fellow man.

The car was finally driven from the ditch under its own power, and the men quickly climbed into their cars and drove away.

## Listening

ALL day Calcutta, India the waves lashed against the sides of the ship, and as night closed down upon the boat in the Indian Ocean the fury of the storm increased. The captain and crew ceased their efforts to convince the passengers that all was well.

Fear was freely expressed and all the passengers gathered together in the salon. Then one mother, taking her little son by the hand, told the captain that they were going to their cabin to be alone for a while.

When they were by themselves the mother said: "Son, we know God is with us, so let us pray."

For a long while there was silence in the cabin. It is not for the writer to comment on the efficacy of the two invocations, but it is pleasant to relate that at length the boat rode more quietly over the waters.

Later the mother asked her son what he had said in his prayer—and he answered: "Mother, I didn't say anything! You said, 'God is with us,' so I just spent the time just listening—listening for His voice."

## In Lighter Vein

**Synthetic Vacation**  
"Didn't you miss your camping trip this summer?"

"No, we stayed home and took all the screens out of the house, used sand for salt, and then ran a month's pay through the food chopper."

Unidentified clipping.

**Passing Show**  
Nephew: "Today I have seen a machine that can do the work of three men."

Uncle: "That's not much if all men work like you."

**Safety First**  
An Irishman applying for a position with a transit company emphatically stated that he wanted to be a motorist because he had heard that electricity always goes through the conductor.—Our Young People.

**Diplomat**  
"I always have the last word in discussions with my wife."

"How do you manage it?"

"I say, 'Hello, dear, my dear.'"

Buen Humor (Madrid).

**THE MONITOR READER**  
These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What railway boasts the first passenger train drawn by a steam engine?—One Minute Biographies..... 20
  2. How were engineers in the Andes able to measure long distances without the use of measuring rod and line?—Home Forum..... 30
  3. How many inhabitants are there to every telephone in China?—Odds and Ends..... 20
  4. What are Parisian omnibus tickets doing for history?—World's Great Capitals..... 20
  5. What is the root meaning of "progress"?—Word a Day..... 20
- Grade Yourself  
What Is Your Percentage?

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## New Jersey

## WESTFIELD

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### The "Consumers' Counsel"

IN THE course of its tortuous and dilatory progress toward enactment, the tariff bill seems to be picking up a fine assortment of barnacles. The latest is the unprecedented creation, by an overwhelming vote in the Senate, of an office to be called "The Consumers' Counsel of the Tariff Commission of the United States." The incumbent of this office is to get a salary of \$10,000 a year, reduced from the original appropriation of \$12,000. Even the larger sum was, of course, quite below any fair proportion to the importance of the functions to be exercised—that is, supposing they could be exercised at all—for this Consumers' Counsel is intended to be the representative of the great mass of the American people before the Tariff Commission. It is for him to keep a sharp eye on such maneuvers for the increase of the tariff as have been recently experienced in the course of the investigation into lobbying conducted by the Senate. Terrible thought! Suppose some senator with the influence and the astuteness of Mr. Bingham of Connecticut should get the secretary of the Manufacturers Association appointed Consumers' Counsel? And why not? Stranger things have been done in the formation and enforcement of tariff laws.

Everybody in the United States is a consumer. Everybody to some extent pays the tariff either because of purchase of imported goods or by the payment of higher prices for protected goods of domestic manufacture. But the great lot of us are not merely consumers, but producers as well, or beneficiaries, more or less, of actual producers. Henry Ford is a great producer, though, it happens, one who seeks no tariff protection. But his tens of thousands of workmen and agents and their hundreds of thousands of family dependents have quite as much interest in legislation which protects and stimulates production as they have in regulations for the protection of the consumer. The Consumers' Counsel in some way or another has got to identify his clients. It will be no easy task.

Annually the Consumers' Counsel must report to Congress what he has done. Always when Congress is not in session he is supposed to be the representative of that body before the Tariff Commission. If the flexible clause shall ultimately be retained in the law, the Consumers' Counsel will have among his other duties that of persuading by facile argument the President to use his power always in behalf of the consumer. Of course, the President appoints the Consumers' Counsel, who will hold his position at the pleasure of the Executive. But this fact is not supposed to militate against his single-minded devotion to his millions of clients.

Just whence proceeded the demand for the creation of this new and difficult federal position is not generally known. It would, of course, be foolish to look upon it merely as another evidence of the desire of politicians to create high-salaried jobs. Probably it is fairer to look upon it simply as a gesture by which the Senate hoped to divert public attention from a measure which seems to become more unpopular almost daily. A very ineffective gesture it is, because the most cursory consideration of the position in which this official will find himself must convince anyone that the chances of his exercising any influence or authority advantageous to the mass of consumers are exceedingly small.

### Wanted: Trained Music Teachers

TRAINED teachers of music, by official remark of Prof. Hollis Dann of the New York University School of Education, are demanded in the public schools of the United States. Not, indeed, teachers routinized in a pedagogical method, but teachers disciplined thoroughly in the theory and practice of the art of tone and academically accredited. More positions stand ready for music instructors holding college degrees, according to Professor Dann, than men and women to fill them. As for his observation of matters, no longer do high school pupils merely go to the assembly hall of their building once a week to sing, regardless of their interest or capability in song. Rather, they have regularly organized courses, with chance for learning to play upon instruments and even to do that which leads to composing, besides opportunity for studying musical history and aesthetics.

Under such changed conditions, the supervisor of a former time whose preparation consisted of work in a summer institute, scarcely answers the requirement. The one, that is to say, who has no particular capacity except to apply a scheme of drill which some ingenious classroom mechanic has devised and elaborated, seems little wanted around the schoolhouse of today. Nor does the one, probably, find his system always desired who conceives the task from a purely doctrinaire viewpoint, holding that all music is melody or that all music is folk-tune or any other single aspect of the universal manifestation which it provides.

Where the impetus for the new activity comes from, Professor Dann ventures not to indicate. He would be little likely, however, to declare that it originates in university administrations, even though he comments on the acceptance of music in the college curriculum almost everywhere. Small encouragement, truly, the Ameri-

can college president gave to music in the past, and what he has given of late seems in many a case to be not so much voluntarily bestowed as hesitatingly conceded. So perhaps the drive begins below and proceeds upward. The school child wants music, and music he will have. The college student, all the more. Then, as to teachers, only the trained sort fill the bill now; and that untrained sort—they may have sailed on the wrong tack, but they held bravely to the rudder.

### "Selling" One's Way to College

WERE one to peddle orchid-colored frying pans and prove to a housewife by actual demonstration that they would cook an egg into a breakfast delicacy with greater certainty than would the old black spider hanging behind the kitchen stove, and then help the housewife to see that her purchase would be a straightforward business transaction, that would be good salesmanship. But were one to go up and down the streets of a city to peddle milking pails, pleading with business men to buy them because otherwise one might not be able to procure a certain little skyscraper he has his eyes on down town, that would not be even poor salesmanship, but a begging for charity. Yet this latter enterprise would be little different from the extensive canvassing and selling that have been embarked upon by thousands of college boys and high school boys all over the United States.

People living within a convenient radius of a university are sometimes called to their doors as many as six times in one day to find boys trying to sell something that few people really want, but which they are prevailed upon to buy so that the boy may pay his way in college or "earn a scholarship," as it is often described. There are seasons when people are greatly annoyed by this practice. Respectable men and women are often heard denouncing it. Also, high school boys are frequently set the task of selling a specified large quantity of an article in order to total a commission high enough to pay for athletic equipment. Pressure is occasionally brought to bear upon the boys by publishing the names of those who succeed in selling and by jeering those who do not. Other methods equally questionable are common. Little thought seems to be given to whether or not the articles sold are wanted or worth the money. Instead, the money itself is the thing, and sentiment or sympathy is the basis from which the boys make their plea for transaction rather than "value for value."

Intelligent adults are protesting, though as yet only to one another, not alone against the doorbell annoyance, but because they believe youth is thus being taught something unsound from the standpoint of business ethics. Many would rather be asked outright for a contribution, for that would at least be straightforward. On the other hand, the boys are doubtless desirous of giving something for the money received. The next step may well be to encourage them to sell goods that are worth something to the purchaser and to sell the article because it is a fine thing to sell—else the boys' morals may severely suffer. To a large proportion of these boys this particular selling is their first business venture. It is all-essential that it be wholly straightforward.

### Some Pigskin Musings

CUSTODIANS of ticket turnstiles report that on a certain Saturday afternoon in one section of the middle West two streams of spectators—nearly 150,000 in all—thronged through the gates to find their places in the grand stands that they might witness two widely advertised football games. Of this vast company, a large percentage consisted of those who had never attended college, but had been attracted to this most typical of academic enterprises by the sheer joy of the game. Football, the country over, continues to be one of the most spectacular and dramatically interesting pastimes on this whirling globe.

But, somehow, one wonders in this day of football ascendancy if, perchance, the sport is not usurping the place of other unifying and valued influences that once stood at the center of college life and gave it a truly campus atmosphere. The guild of the scholar in medieval times was characterized by its familiarity with the Latin tongue, and Latin hymns in some colleges today—even though uncertainly mumbled by undergraduates—hark back to those spacious days when zest for learning struck the high note in the academic scale.

Another strong bond of unity, one capable of binding many scattered interests and pursuits into a firm bundle of loyalty and intellectual purpose, was none other than the college convocation or chapel, now abandoned in many larger universities for a variety of reasons.

The football stadium, it seems, has now become the popular and unifying rendezvous of the college population and of all the townsmen and alumni able to secure tickets. In this concrete immensity, heads are bared when the college band strikes up an anthem for Alma Mater. Strident cheers volley at intervals across the gridiron in the direction of deserted college halls. All this is vastly thrilling, but is it not somewhat unrelated to more worthy objectives of college life? We wonder.

### Manchuria's New Home Industries

STEADY development of household industry in north Manchuria is reported by the official Chinese Economic Bulletin, which regards this development as the foundation of large-scale industry in this new country, now being rapidly populated by Chinese immigrants from other provinces.

Although a considerable time may elapse before foreign capital is invested heavily in Manchurian factories, and while Chinese capital is not sufficient for great manufacturing developments at present, these small household enterprises are already showing what Chinese workers can do under pioneering conditions with virgin land and untouched resources at their disposal.

It is being demonstrated that this district is not only promising to agriculturists, but has great possibilities as a manufacturing center,

since deposits of coal and iron ore have been found in proximity to each other and to rail and water ways. Hundreds of thousands of colonists provide the necessary labor, and the Manchurian Government is extending the system of railways to open one of the richest areas in the Far East.

About one hundred different kinds of manufacturing are now being done. To a certain extent, says the Economic Bulletin, the standard of living in this region is high and labor is better paid than in other parts of China, because when the Chinese Eastern Railway was built twenty years ago, and no labor was then available in Manchuria, workers were recruited from Shanghai at high wages, establishing a standard which has been kept intact till the present.

The Sino-Russian dispute, while affecting the border towns on the Siberian frontier, is not seriously interfering with the development in Manchuria proper, and south Manchuria, in the zone of Japanese protection, is showing no signs of any economic disturbance due to international affairs.

### "Mussolini's American Empire"

THE remarkably zealous and widespread activities of the Italo-American Fascists have lately been causing increasing concern in the United States. Not that there is any fear that Premier Mussolini may extend his Fascist empire to the North American shores, but rather a growing apprehension lest Il Duce's energetic efforts to retain the allegiance of Italians who have emigrated to America should handicap their necessary naturalization, and perhaps on more occasions than are yet apparent deprive Italo-Americans of certain of their rights as citizens of the United States. Already the vigorous methods with which the Fascists have sought to press their program in the United States have not only prompted non-Fascist Italians to protest to Washington, but have caused the Department of State to mention the matter to Rome.

Specifically, it is a complaint of numerous Italo-Americans, who wish either to remain aloof from the politics of their former homeland or who dissent from the Fascist program, that, notwithstanding their residence in the United States, and notwithstanding the fact that they may be citizens of the United States, they are subject to boycott and intimidation. Such complaints are the basis of the protest which was made to the Federal Government a few months ago—and such complaints prompted Marcus Duffield, a New York newspaper man, to attempt a first-hand investigation of the varied activities of the Fascist League of America and other Fascist agents who report directly to the Italian Government.

Contributing his findings to the current issue of Harpers Magazine under the suggestive title, "Mussolini's American Empire," Mr. Duffield submits as facts that Italians resident in the United States are being unjustly taxed by the Italian Government, that Italians either indifferent or unsympathetic to the Fascist regime frequently suffer economic boycott, that their relatives in Italy are made insecure in the event that their American kin are not obedient to Fascist orders. He submits that even American citizens of Italian extraction upon returning to visit their homeland are forced into a period of military service and that some are not even permitted to return to the United States.

The oath of allegiance to which Italians living in America are sworn is also not without interest. In part it reads:

I swear on my honor:  
To serve with fidelity and discipline the Fascist idea of society based on religion, the Fatherland, the family, and to respect the authority of the League and of the hierarchy and the tradition of our race.  
To love, serve, obey, and exalt the United States of America and to render obedience and respect to its Constitution and its laws.  
To submit to the discipline of the hierarchy of the Fascist League of North America.

The section of the foregoing oath which urges obedience to the Constitution of the United States is much appreciated, but when those lines are compared with the pledge to serve with fidelity and discipline the Fascist idea of society, it may be fairly pointed out that the Fascist idea of society is quite different from the American idea of society, and that to serve the one is very likely to disserve the other.

Whatever interest the Government of the United States may rightly have in these circumstances, obviously it concerns neither the merits nor the demerits of Fascism. It rather concerns the truth or falsity of Mr. Duffield's rather shocking discoveries, and the right of Italo-Americans to go about their daily business without molestation for their political opinions. Political liberty is one of the most cherished attributes of American society, and it should be enjoyed by its citizens and its residents of whatever racial extraction.

## Random Ramblings

A dry August, agricultural experts say, makes cheap onions, which may mean, of course, that the onions will go about it in their own quaint way later on to make up for any scarcity of moisture they may have suffered.

In every 1000 telephone calls in the United States, but 23 are wrong numbers, and only 13 are attributed to the telephone company. Yet almost every subscriber is certain those thirteen occur on his line.

That a good many people have their ups and downs is indicated by the fact that 10,900,000 passengers are estimated to ride each day in elevators in New York City.

"We are going to live here and there for the time being," says Colonel Lindbergh, and the public which tries to keep up with the heres and thers will agree.

There is certainly more color in the announcement that the paint makers plan a \$150,000,000 merger than in any business making yet announced.

What is said to be the largest violin in the world has recently been made from the wood of a California redwood tree said to be 4000 years old. Oh, fiddle!

The automobile dealer who says he will stand behind his car should make certain that it is not in reverse.

Concrete certainly abstracts the bumps from rough roads.

## Antoine Bourdelle—Humanitarian

IT MAY easily be that posterity will realize as little as have the majority of his contemporaries the extent to which Antoine Bourdelle was humanitarian as well as creative artist. The teacher they have known and will know; likewise the kind and constructive critic, the artist whose works have adorned many an exhibition and been acclaimed in many a land, coworker with Rodin, upon whose shoulders the mantle of that master justly fell. But humanitarian? Perhaps that side of a man's character—particularly when he belongs to the public—is manifest to his intimates alone.

The key to the hearts of his fellows, which Bourdelle fingered with a touch as sure as that which grasped the scalpel, lay hidden in the memory of his own start in the world. Even when supreme in his success, he retained an appreciation of the viewpoint of the novice. He had been among them not so long ago. For, in the little town of Montauban, away in the south, the elder Bourdelle was an expert workman in his way, a cabinetmaker far too painstaking to earn much gold to go into the family coffers.

Bourdelle the younger used to recall that day, in his fifteenth year, which launched him on his career. Coming home one night, he found his father and mother seated at table, waiting for him, keeping his meal hot. Antoine was hungry and eager, the scent of onion soup was grateful, yet something held him back. Intuitively he felt that his parents had eaten nothing. Then and there he resolved to set about earning his living and theirs. And this mental attitude of consideration for others was one of his chief characteristics. When the winning of a competition put him in funds to go to Paris, the parents went with him. Later, when urged to keep a motorcar for his own use, he would refuse bluntly. "Il y a toujours des personnes qui n'ont pas de potage," "spake the tender peasant in him."

Neither could he be persuaded to give up his teaching, though the time and energy which it demanded might well have been devoted to his own ends. Under Bourdelle, in the two schools in which he taught for years, sat pupils from all over the world, whom he delighted to encourage and direct. No pains were too great. For his interest and belief in the potentialities of youth were unbounded. Acting in the capacity of vice-president of the Salon des Tulleries, he erred consistently on the side of favoring new painters and sculptors as exhibitors, rather than those of established reputations. Hours he would spend in examining their work, searching for marks of merit. And if he found them he, if no one else, would support those artists by buying their pictures or their busts. Literally, there were hosts who looked to Bourdelle for inspiration and for practical advice.

There was, for instance, a young Serb whose artistic ambitions had led him to Paris. He was just gaining a foothold when the French authorities, complaining that his papers were not in order, demanded that he leave the country. Bourdelle heard of it in his studio, threw down his tools, pulled off his apron, sent his assistants flying in all directions in pursuit of a taxi. He would not rest until he had besieged an army of officials in their strongholds, exacting from them a promise that the young man should be unmolested. Many a man of genius, having mounted the pinnacle, is reluctant to look back, inclined to brush aside the amateur with hasty or inconsiderate words of praise. But the instant Bourdelle's protection and guidance were appealed to, he was fired with an eagerness and a generosity

peculiarly his own. And he never relaxed his hand; it must be the other man who did that.

While Bourdelle was of the people and among them as their friend, he lived strangely apart from the so-called Bohemian quarter of Paris. With him nothing mattered except work, work, work. In discussing with his pupils their common art and his, he strove to lift their thought to perceive the true province of the artist—to cultivate and appreciate all that is humanly best. There is, he held, no justification for the catch phrase, "ignorant as an artist." An artist was not permitted to be ignorant. He was not simply one who shook off conventions and restraints to do and think and live precisely as his inclinations dictated. On the contrary, much was demanded of him. For to be an artist involved the loving of everything good and beautiful, the shunning of all the rest.

Artists in other fields frequently sought Bourdelle's judgment of their work. Authors would send him their books to read; never a day but several packages arrived. Indeed, he was interested keenly in everything and in everybody; and his enthusiasm was felt. He seemed to possess some talisman which brought him at once into touch with men and their problems. Courageously he plunged beneath the surface and detected the core. Perhaps that was the secret reason for the success of his portrait busts: that he so understood his subjects. As he protested frequently, he listened for inspiration, for an inner voice. There was about him an engaging directness, a simplicity, an earnestness as wholesome and mellow as his own peasant soil of France. Yet sometimes his family and friends found him a little stubborn; that is, when they desired that he should change his mind.

As, for example, in July, 1914, when he had gone into Alsace to make the bust of an eminent physician who lived there. Bourdelle, the task being complete, declared that he must return to Paris on a certain day, by a certain train. They reasoned with him. He knew little of Alsace, had seen nothing of the countryside. Probably he would not soon come that way again. Why not linger a few days, pleasantly? As yet, there was no hint of a World War and no one could or would explain the presence in the railroad station of armed troops. Bourdelle would go that day and he did. Only later was it disclosed that he and Mme. Bourdelle had left by the last train out of Germany. Had they lingered, they would have been detained four years as hostages in Alsace.

It was his dream that one day he should have his own museum in Paris, as has Rodin. There has been talk of his friends building him such a museum upon land which the state should donate. Bourdelle had more than enough works to fill it. He had even drawn his plans for the building, awaiting the day when they should be carried out. He planned that the central, all-important feature should be an auditorium—a sort of glorified studio or workshop—to which anyone might come for practice and instruction. Bourdelle himself meant to work with them there.

Now that he is no longer present, one can only hope that his vision of the museum will take tangible form: that it will house his works and be in the highest sense a people's museum—a place where they will come not only to admire the exquisite loveliness of art, but to labor and learn how to express what is in their own hearts. Nothing could more fittingly preserve the memory of Antoine Bourdelle, artist and humanitarian. M. W.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Who Pays and What For?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
But a few years ago our national expenditure was well under \$1,000,000,000 annually. Now billions are talked of and lightly voted by our representatives at Washington.

Are we getting our money's worth? If so, how? Moreover, who foots the bill? In 1917 we took a very active and costly part in a "war to end war." Today President Hoover tells us we are spending more for warlike purposes than any European country. He adds that unless disarmament parleys realize their mission, we shall in 1933 be saddled with an outlay of \$803,000,000, as against \$266,000,000 before fighting that fight to "end war." Moreover, this is in addition to some annual \$800,000,000 in caring for war veterans, etc.

Why cannot world statesmen accept wisely General Grant's dictum, "There never was a time when, in my opinion, some way could not be found to prevent the drawing of the sword?"  
Pacific Grove, Calif.

### This Terrible Dry Law!

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
Recently there have appeared in the Monitor two articles, "Benefits of Dry Law Attested by Visitor" and "Vivid Contrast Shows Benefit of Prohibition," the reading of which has impelled me to write of my own recent experience.

In April a friend and I made a rather extended motor trip to the Pacific coast. We had spent a good part of our lives in the West around gold-mining camps and in border towns and cities near the international boundary line between the United States and Mexico. Both of us have very vivid recollections of the countless horrors that were the product of the open saloon. From boyhood to young manhood I had been a frequent visitor to the saloons in the company of my father, so have at first hand the knowledge of just what the saloon meant. Most people know that along any international border is the favorite congregating place for the renegades from both countries. Murder and suicide as a direct result of liquor were of very common occurrence. I personally knew both good (?) and bad bartenders and knew their families.

On our trip we drove 14,000 miles, through 19 states,

through hundreds of centers of population all the way from mere crossroads villages to some of the largest cities in our country, and we were in the good and the bad sections of these cities, in them at night as well as in the day, workdays, Sundays and holidays. During that entire trip I saw but two men who were noticeably under the effects of liquor. One was a lad of about 18 whom we saw on a waterfront street in San Pedro, Calif. The other, a man of perhaps 25, I picked up along the road in western Massachusetts. In the hour the latter rode with me he related a long tale of woe, every bit of it due directly to the effects of drinking which had begun its beginning in South Boston.

In our travels we revisited many of the towns and cities where we had been in the pre-prohibition days, and it seemed to us that no sane person, unless he were totally blind, could possibly fail to see the vast improvement in all these places over what they were in those other days. It has always seemed entirely beyond my comprehension that thinking, well-meaning people should dare to assert, as they so frequently do, that the evil effects of liquor are as bad or worse now than before prohibition. To me this is as unbelievable as it would be to believe that there is no more light at noonday than there is at midnight.

Framingham, Mass. HARVEY J. DABROCH.

### "Let Prisoners Do More Than 'Time'"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
Your editorial, "Let Prisoners Do More Than 'Time,'" in the issue of September 26, struck a responsive chord in my heart. I had long intended to write to you and ask you why you did not start a campaign for sane and humane treatment of prisoners in our penal institutions. It seemed to me that such a movement would be worthy of the Monitor's great influence and prestige. I have many times said to people that the only reasonable way to handle so-called criminals was not to punish them, but to educate them and teach them the means of making a respectable living for themselves when they had finished their "time," so that they would become valuable members of the community instead of an economic and social burden and menace. The answer always was that goods made in prisons would come in competition with union-made goods and would work a hardship on free laborers. Your editorial has supplied me with the answer to that objection, for which I am very grateful.  
(Mrs.) AGNES B. CHAMBERLIN.  
Cody, Wyoming.

## Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

### The Eagle's Last Stand

THERE has been appreciation of the fact that the number of bald eagles on American soil is diminishing. But the danger, now announced in a pamphlet compiled by ornithologists of the American Museum of Natural History, that the bird which stood as a model for the coat of arms and coinage of the United States might become extinct, has not been fully understood. The fate of the passenger pigeon, once one of the most common of feathered Americans and now utterly extinct, does not yet stare the eagle in the face, for there is a possibility that the strain can be saved, but nine species of birds are given as beyond rescue. Fifteen others, the eagle among them, may be preserved for the generations to come.

When it is learned that species like the flamingo, the California condor, the trumpeter swan and the whooping crane are definitely lost, there should be no lack of effort to save the threatened birds. Alaska is really the last stand of the bald eagle.—Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

### Popularity of the Bible

OVER 11,000,000 copies of the Bible were sold last year in more than 130 languages. . . . When people deride the average of popular taste in things literary there is this complete answer—that the world's best book is also the world's best seller. Nor will it ever be otherwise. Humanity would have to be pretty well degraded out of existence before the Bible loses its hold. To every mood, to every motion, to every varying phrase of the mind and the soul, it makes its unfailing appeal. There is in it all the drama and beauty of life and all the wisdom that men have learned on earth.  
The King, as is well known, begins each day by reading a chapter of the Bible. It is the most fortifying preparation

for the day's work that anyone could embrace. Yet there are multitudes who hardly ever open the Book of Books and to whom it is only familiar in the guise of some outworn quotation. They are the poorer for their abstinance. They are denying themselves the richest treat of philosophy, experience and spirituality that has ever been spread before the race of men.—Daily Express (London).

### Unnoticed Inventions

WE become accustomed to thinking that the great advances the world has made in the last fifty years are almost wholly due to mechanical inventions and scientific progress. But we are wrong. Mechanical things help a lot, but the inventions and progress made in ordinary business are equally important. There have been just as great inventions in banking as in electricity; there has been as great an advance in merchandising as in electricity. It is always the flashy, striking things that catch the eye and get the glory. To our way of thinking it is just as important and valuable to find a new and better way of handling money or of merchandising carpets or of distributing books as it is to invent a loudspeaker or an airplane.—American Boy-Youth's Companion.

### The Dead Sea's Wealth

THE Dead Sea is thought by scientists to cover more wealth than might be found in any other like area in the world. Its deposits of potash, magnesium and bromine salts are declared to represent billions, and now a new group of authorities estimates that \$50,000,000,000 worth of gold could be recovered from the waters by the use of modern scientific methods. . . . The Dead Sea may be the richest thing we have.—Los Angeles Times.